The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY AUGUST 1, 1907. NO. 30.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN. Cashier.

On The Basis of

Careful and Conservative Management

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Invites Your Business.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

Hand Baggage and Trunks

Whether it's a Suit Case or a bag you desire we can fill the want at a reasonable price.

Our stock is large and we are showing everything in Hand Luggage that has merit. Bags of all sorts and all sizes. Suit Cases in different sizes and grades.

OUR BAGS

Alligator, Seal, Pig Skin, Sole and Grain Leather, etc. Best of Locks and Trimmings,

$1, $2, $5 to $20

OUR SUIT CASES

Best of Leather, Stout Steel Frames, Splendid Locks, well lined Brass Mountings, etc.

$1, $2, $5 to $20

You can check our hand baggage with safety and you can carry it with pride.

Our Trunks are the best that can be bought anywhere. **Price $3.50 to $50.00.**

BEN GIDDING

Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

CENTRALIA SCHOOL TROUBLE.

Tuesday's *Daily* says: Once more there is trouble in the trouble ridden Centralia-Conyngham School District, the place where Prof. Kelley, who is now in jail, had all of his troubles. This time it is the School Board again. Two boards were ousted, and it looks as though tne old adage about "three's a crowd" would again come true in this case.

This time the School Board can't agree upon the selection of the fifteen teachers for the district. Three want to oust five of them, and three want to elect the present corps, which they claim is as proficient as could be desired.

The three who are in favor of retaining the old corps of teachers are Westopher Beaver, Patrick Cain, and Dr. John Rudicil. The three who are against it, and want to fire five of them are John Payne, Richard Payne and Martin Monohan.

The board had a session on Monday night in the Byrnesville School House, which had been called for the purpose of electing teachers.

Payne and his friends claim that the candidates ought to all produce a teacher's certificate, and have it read before the board. The other side say this is not necessary, as the teachers are efficient enough.

Both sides say they will not "give in," and the chances are that the court will be called upon to oust this board, too.

CRUELTY AGENT WANTED.

We are told by a gentleman who claims that he knows what he is talking about, that great cruelty is practiced in the treatment of calves intended for slaughter, by hucksters and butchers. He says that the calves are tied and thrown in a wagon and brought to town, and then thrown in the slaughter pen and kept tied until the butcher is ready to kill them. Sometimes many hours elapse before they are untied, and that great suffering is undoubtedly caused the dumb brutes.

We have no doubt that the facts are as stated. The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if represented here, is not actively so, but anybody can prosecute for a violation of this law. No steps have been taken here for many years to prosecute cruelty to animals, and it is probable that it is high time that an example be made in order that the law may be observed.

A BIG PRINTING JOB.

The largest job of printing ever done in Columbia County is now being completed at the COLUMBIAN PRINTING HOUSE. It is the catalog of the Normal School, an edition of 5500 copies, of 144 pages each.

In the book there is over a ton of white book paper, a quarter ton of enameled paper for half tone cuts, and nearly as much more cover paper, including the whole the edition weighs about a ton and a half.

The paper in it, if spread out, would cover the width of Main street 9½ miles long. There are 44000 half tone pictures, and it took 209,000 impressions to print the book, and it will take 20,000 staples to bind it. In gathering the leaves up into books there are 192,500 pieces of paper to be picked up, and one person would walk 46½ miles, and would be about 11 days in doing it.

Hiram Palmer has the contract for cleaning the paving on Main street, and is doing his job very satisfactorily.

THIEVES CAUGHT.

Took Stolen Goods From Milton to Harrisburg by the River,

On the night of July 1st thieves entered the home of former Congressman Charles H. Dickerman of Milton, and got away with a quantity of valuable silverware. The next morning a handsome row boat which had been moored along shore was missing. On several occasions since then houses have been robbed and silverware and other valuables stolen; brass was stolen from junk shops and the mills—and with astonishing regularity on the morning after each robbery or series of robberies a boat or two was missing.

A few days ago a Milton business man from whom one of the boats had been stoled was in Harrisburg and while strolling along the river bank in the lower end of the city saw a boat that he recognized as his own. There were several boats that he thought belonged to Milton people anchored with it. Upon inquiry he learned that Charles Kays of Harrisburg, had the boats for sale. The Milton man reported his discoveries to the police.

Tuesday enough was learned to lead to the arrest of Kays. He was taken to the police station at Harrisburg and gave bail for his appearance at a hearing in Milton.

EVADING THE DOG LAW.

Using Tags Stolen From Other Dogs on Which Tax Has Been Paid.

Some fertile-brained individual, who is willing to go the full limit in order to save a paltry dollar required of him as dog tax, has devised a new plan for getting ahead of both the assessor and the tax receiver.

Such a man will not change his tactics any in dealing with the assessor. He will simply keep his dog off the list and when the time arrives when his pet must show a tag or go the way of all dogs that are not paid for he will simply steal the tag from some other dog which has been assessed and on which tax has been paid. He will place the stolen tag upon his own dog, which thenceforth to all appearances will be one whose owner has complied with the law.

TOO FRESH.

Some fresh young guys who travel from town to town selling goods, sometimes waft into Bloomsburg. After the day's work is over they sit in front of the Exchange Hotel in the evening and make remarks more or less complimentary on the ladies who pass, and in their hearing.

Our women have a right to walk on our streets without being insulted by strangers. If the chief of police will loiter about the places where these loafers congregate, and teach them a lesson in etiquette and decency, the people will begin to appreciate the fact that there is some excuse for having police.

Dr. Luther, President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Luther, who were expecting to visit here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell, have been obliged to cancel their visit for the present. Dr. Luther is a State Senator, and that body has had sessions all through July, which is the only vacation month the Doctor has.

It was expected that he would preach in St. Paul's church on Sunday, but this has been cancelled.

SUCKERS.

Bloomsburg has established a reputation all over the country as being one of the easiest towns in the union to catch suckers. All kinds of worthless stocks have been unloaded here, and thousands upon thousands of dollars paid out for which the investors will probably never get one cent in return. This kind of suckers includes those who have some money on hand, or who have good securities upon which they can borrow, or properties which they can mortgage.

But the poorer classes who have only their day's wages to depend on, are just as easy. For three weeks they poured their dollars into the coffers of a street fakir, night after night, knowing nothing of the man nor of his alleged medicine. The man came here to stay two weeks, but he struck such a large school of suckers that he remained three weeks. It was a sight to see the crowds that gathered for the free show, and to see the hands go up with dollars in them just as soon as he began to sell his goods. We don't know anything about the man nor his medicine. We have not heard of any one being killed by the latter, nor have we heard of any benefits from it. All we do know is that he carried away from this town hundreds of dollars from people who could ill afford to spend it for such a purpose.

When people have not sense enough to protect themselves, they ought to be protected. The town council should lose no time in passing an ordinance fixing a license for all kinds of fakirs, and it should be put so high that it will be prohibitory. Then we may be able to live down our reputation for being the Grand Fishing Banks for Suckers.

NEW R. R. SIGNAL.

A new electric signal is about to be introduced on the railroads which will greatly assist in preventing accidents. It consists of two incandescent lights arranged on the right side of the engine cab near where the engineer is seated. They are operated by electricity from a tower the same as the signals of today. When the engine passes a certain point, one of the lights, which are of different colors, will be lighted signifying danger or whatever it might be. The new signals will overcome the danger of running through fogs and heavy storms when engineers are not able to see the signals.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

Sol. Goldsmith has moved his 5 and 10 cent store into one of Titman's new store rooms in the former Joshua Fetterman property next to the Central Hotel. The room is large and light, with fine show windows, and he can display his goods to much better advantage. Mr. Goldsmith's business has jumped into popularity, increasing so rapidly that he found it necessary to go into larger quarters.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. V. Mears and son, of Fondulac, Wis., were in town this week. Dr. Mears is a native of Locust township, and he and Mrs. Mears are both graduates of the Normal School in the class of 1874. Dr. Mears is one of the leading physicians of Fondulac. It was a pleasure to meet them, as they were students at the Normal when the editor of this paper was a member of the faculty of that institution.

KEROSENE EXPLODES.

One Killed, Two Badly Burned in Accident Above Sunbury.

An explosion of kerosene in the home of Wm. J. Hess at Winfield, several miles above Sunbury, on the West branch, Tuesday, caused the cremation of his daughter Alice, and so burned his wife and baby that their recovery is doubtful.

Early that morning Mrs. Hess was attending to the family washing in the back yard. Her eight-year-old daughter Alice was taking care of the baby, scarcely two years of age, in the kitchen. The children were playing on the floor and through the open door their mother caught an occasional glimpse of them.

Suddenly there was a flash of fire followed by terrified screams. Mrs. Hess ran into the room and found the older child enveloped in flames. With the girl's dress saturated with kerosene the fire burned fiercely, and with such intensity that it could not be extinguished. With no thought of danger Mrs. Hess tried to smother the fire with her hands, but was only partially successful while she herself was terribly burned in the attempt. The baby was also badly burned, but will probably recover.

The body of the girl was so charred and blackened that it could not be recognized by neighbors who came to offer assistance. A physician was called, but the child died before he arrived.

The exact cause of the accident is unknown. It is believed that the children were playing with a can of kerosene which exploded and set them afire.

HOLY GRAIL FOUND.

Ancient Vessel of Beautiful Design Discovered in England, Near Old Abby.

The London *Express* of July 26 prints a story of the discovery near Glastonbury Abby of a glass vessel of beautiful workmanship and apparently of great antiquity, which one, at least, of the discoverers believes is the Holy Grail of the Arthurian Legend. The Holy Grail is the cup from which Christ is alleged to have drunk at the Last Supper, and according to ancient British tradition, it was brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea after the crucifiction.

The vessel is of bluish green glass of some kind, cunningly inlaid with silver leaf. A number of eminent persons, including some peers with ecclesiastical interests, Ambassador Reid, Professor William Crookes and the Rev. R. J. Campbell, have examined it. It is now in the possession of Professor Crookes who has undertaken to solve its history.

Ban Put on Rev. Cornell.

The Wyoming classis in a special session at Nescopeck, finally disposed of the trouble between Rev. Mr. Cornell and Rev. Mr. Kreischner, both of whom lay claim to the Hollywood charge, by adopting a stringent resolution condemning Cornell's action and requiring him to desist at once. If he fails to abide by the decision he will be suspended by classis from all church privileges.

The session was very lively, and Rev. Mr. Cornell, who has became known as the "fighting parson," gave notice that he would appeal to the Eastern Synod of the Reformed church.

There are some great bargains at Hartman's Clean Sweep sale. Don't miss them.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

At a meeting of representatives of the undersigned Banks of Bloomsburg, held July 1st, 1907, it was decided to allow interest on time deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Subject to the rules governing Savings or Interest bearing Deposits.

First National Bank

Farmers National Bank

Bloomsburg National Bank

IN A SPANISH THEATRE

Customs that Seem Odd to the Foreigner.

ABSENCE OF GALLERIES

Winter Is the Open Coughing Season And Actors Have to Scream Above the Voices of the Storm—The Vaudeville Houses—"La Machicha" in Madrid.

Theatre going in Spain is attended [illegible] winter season by slight physical discomforts. The result is a strain [illegible] both audience and actors.

The habit of going muffled to the eyes as soon as the winter months come on, even if the weather is not at all cold, has a bad effect on the none too strong lungs of the Spanish people. The result is that they all cough a great deal. The theatres are not heated, and once inside the audience begins a coughing chorus, says the New York Times.

The theatre buildings, as a rule, are barnlike, bleak places, the sole exceptions being the homes of Italian opera, such as the Teatro Real in Madrid. Shows begin late and wind up late, too. For instance, in the Teatro de San Fernando in Seville, the best of the show houses of the place, the show begins a little after 9 o'clock.

They gave a piece one night they called "Marie Antoinette." It started out at the customary hour. At 12 o'clock the fourth act of six had been finished, and the two to come were longer than any of the others.

Tickets are sold on the sidewalk from a window in the front wall, the prospective audience gathering out there. No line is formed. It is a case of first to the window first served.

Speculators are there, too, but just why is not clear. They sell tickets just as cheap as the theatre, but like their American bretheren they manage to get the best in the house.

Seville is not so large a place that it gets the best shows, but the company that did "Marie Antoinette" was a very fair stock company from Madrid. The worst feature was a young women who took the part of the Dauphin. She was so ungraceful in knee skirts and had so homely a face that the audience laughed even in the saddest parts when she swung around suddenly on them.

In passing it may be mentioned [illegible] a butaca or orchestra circle seat [illegible] Seville costs something like two [illegible] setas seventy-five centimos, of fifty [illegible] cts, more or less, American. That [illegible] dudes the tax, which has to be [illegible] id everywhere. The Government gets ten centimos.

The vaudeville houses in Madrid are many and the shows are very good and very cheap. A hard worked comic opera company gives playlets of one act, filled with dancing and singing specialties.

There are matinees starting sometimes at four o'clock in the afternoon; sometimes at 6 o'clock. They last an hour.

The same company starts in at 9:15 in the evening customarily and gives three one hour pieces. That is, they are designed to last that long, but with encores they ordinarily go fifteen minutes longer. That brings it well up to 1:30 in the morning when the theatre gets out.

Tickets for good seats are very cheap. A butaca in the Teatro de Price, one of the best in Madrid, costs 1 peseta for a single section, less than 20 cents. The first show attracts very few, the house being almost empty. There is therefore very little coughing done.

Some persons buy tickets for the three sections at once. Between the acts the ushers take tickets for the next show.

For the first two sections, the playlet and the inevitable cinematograph are the attractions. The star feature is kept for the final section, because Madrid is a late to bed town and the final instalment is always played to a crowded house.

The calm rudeness of staring one another out of countenance differs from the American variety in that the men crowd into the aisles and get short range views by opera glass of those near by.

The custom of standing up between acts is general in Spain. The theatregoers stay with their backs to the stage until the curtain is fairly up. Then there is crowding, discomfort and confusion.

The Spanish theatre ticket is a queer slip of flimsy paper. One end has a check for entering the theatre, the other end one that is to be taken off when one gets to his seat. The rest is the property of the holder.

The original ticket is sometimes eight inches long. Even in the Royal Theatre the tickets are like that.

The inevitable vender of lottery tickets parades the aisles between the acts crying his wares. Newspapers are hawked in the theatres too, as well as magazines and candies.

The theatres mostly have no galleries. There are many seats on the floor. Then there is a horseshoe ring a few feet above these, on the outside of them, where seats are more expensive, costing about 75 cents each. Away in back, and in the rear of the dearer seats, too, are the peanut seats. But all are on the same floor. There are few theatres except the very best which have galleries.

GROWTH OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

At First Literary in Taste They Now Embrace a Wide Scope.

Every State in the Union now has a federation of women's clubs. The growth of the movement is shown by the fact that ten years ago there were but seven of these federations with a membership not exceeding 15,000 women. To-day the 5,000 clubs in the federation have an aggregate membership of 850,000.

Sorosis claims the leadership in the federation movement. It called a meeting of clubs in 1889 for mutual improvement. The following year there were several State federations formed, and at the first biennial meeting of the body known as the General Federation of Women's Clubs., in Philadelphia, in 1894, five State federations were represented.

The honor of being the oldest women's club in the United States was one time claimed by both the Sorosis of New York and the Woman's Club of Boston. Each of these were founded in 1868. But investigation proved that the club movement came out of the West. The Ladies' Library Society of Kalamazoo, Mich., was founded in 1852, and the Minerva Club of New Harmony, Ind. in 1859.

Closely following these four pioneers came other clubs. The Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston has the distinction of being the first and only woman's club that had a man for president, Prof. C. P. Bronson serving in this capacity and being remembered in due season by his grateful followers in the present of a new suit of clothes.

The first clubs were generally given to the study of literature, but gradually their scope was enlarged, and now the women's clubs are as diversified in their aims and character as are those of the men. They are interested in everything under the sun, and in some of these larger cities exult in clubhouses that rival the homes of the men's clubs.

Neat House Gown.

The house gown that is made with waist and skirt joined, making one piece, has so many practical advantages that every busy woman is quite sure to welcome it. There is no danger of a disagreeable and annoying

parting at the waist line, there are graceful and becoming lines and there is really ideal comfort. This one is eminently simple the blouse portion being made in shirt waist style, and it has the slightly open throat that is so satisfactory for general wear. All the pretty materials, batistes, dimities and the like are appropriate for dinner wear while heavier washable fabrics, such as madras, percale and the like, can be used for cool weather wear of light weight wool will be found desirable. Indeed, almost anything that is adapted to morning wear can be utilized for this design, which is really available at all seasons of the year.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

To clean iron sinks rub them well with cloth wet with kerosene.

Put a little saltpeter in the water you use for your bouquets and the flowers will live for a fortnight.

Kerosene is an excellent cleanser. Add some to the washing water if you want your clothes to be extra white.

Wash articles of brass which are tarnished in the water in which potatoes have been boiled and they will be as bright as if new.

Discolored ivory may be restored to its original whiteness by painting it with spirits of turpentine and putting it out in the sunshine for two or three days.

Use equal parts of kerosene and machine oil to clean the sewing machine. The kerosene eats up the dust that clings to the machinery as nothing else will.

THE ORIGIN OF SUNDAY.

..A Minister Treats It From a Scientific Standpoint.

According to the Rev. Robert John Flood, a member of the American Association for the advancement of Science, the Sabbath was an established institution in prehistoric times by peoples scattered the world over. It first originated from moon-worship. Nature worshipers picked the seventh day as sacred because the new phase of the moon appeared on the average every seventh day.

All nations with whom the Hebrews came in contact observed this ancient custom. The Israelites from their intimate relation with the Canaanites and Babylonians, recast it in a mould of their own. It was kept on the seventh day of the moon and was an atonement day. The various promulgations concerning the Sabbath, based on the release from the Egyptians, the travails of the Exile, culminated in the Priestly Code given to the Jews after their return from captivity. This code commanded them to keep holy the Sabbath because God rested the seventh day from his creative work, which perfected the Jewish Sabbath. It became an absolute day of rest. For the first time a penalty was added for the violation of the command to rest. After the Babylonian captivity the moon lost its distinction and only the Sabbath was kept sacred, which became the Rabbinical Sabbath of the New Testament times.

The Sabbath was not designed to last forever. It was a ceremonial and not a moral law. A new dispensation was inaugurated when Christ arose from the dead, the completion of His redemptive work. The Sabbath rest day finished its mission with the resurrection. The resurrection day brought too much joy to be soon forgotten, so all Jews and Gentiles honored the day, not as a sacred but as a memorial day. The growth of Sunday observance is outlined. The practice of Lord's day keeping was made a law of the State in A. D. 321, under Constantine, and the first law enjoining complete rest was made by the Council of Orleans, A. D. 538.

Mr. Flood decries the Puritanical Sunday. It should be made a day of joy instead of gloom. Children should not be denied their toys, games and amusements. They should have music and recreation, the free use of the whole house, including the darkened parlors. He urges the Christian to set an example for the faithful occupation of the day. Enforce the Sunday law by public opinion, but use moderation in resorting to legal enforcement. Use the law only as a last resort, and that only when the community is practically a unit in its judgment of the justice of the case. He thinks little is to be accomplished by arbitrarily forcing a community to rest on Sunday. Rather stir up and lift the moral life and insist upon the observance of the day because of the beneficient effort upon the people.

MICROBE OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Some Prospect of Finding Antidote for This Disease.

In the last 20 years the microbe of whooping cough has been the subject of inquiry and of contradiction; a very large number of micro-organisms having been assigned the undesirable distinction of causing this extremely infectious malady. M. M. Bordet and Gengou contribute a paper which conclusively disposes of all preexisting claims, and assigns the part of disease producer to the real criminal.

This micro-organism they disinterred from the depths of the bronchial tubes, where it can lie dormant, and produce its maleficient effects without danger of expulsion by an ordinary cough. It is a bacillus or an ovoid shape, more or less elongated, and sometimes not unlike a micrococus in appearance, though in general fairly constant in shape.

They have made cultures of the micro-organism; and they find that it cannot be agglutinated by the serum of ordinary persons, or by those who have had whooping cough at a remote period. The serum of children recently recovered from the malady has, however, a moderately agglutinating effect on the colonies of the microbe, so that there is some prospect of finding at some time or other an antidote against the infection.

Studying an Oyster's Heart.

To discover the heart of an oyster the fold of flesh which oystermen call the "mantle" must be removed. This is fatal to the oyster, of course, but in the interest of science and for the benefit of the "curious" it is occasionally done. When the mantle has been removed the heart, shaped like a crescent or horned moon, is bared to the view. The oyster's heart is made up of two parts, just like that of a human being, one of which receives the blood from the gills and the other drives it out through the arteries.

Gives Diver Strength.

The difficulty a diver experiences in lifting weights beneath the water is partly overcome by a new Italian invention which has been formally adopted by that Government. The mechanism is a diving suit, the artificial arms of which are worked from the inside by the wearer. The leverage thus secured enables the diver to lift objects heavier than he could otherwise handle. In addition to this improvement over the old method, a high-power electric light that will penetrate the water for some distance is placed in the helmet.

DECLINE IN WOOL CLIP.

No Prospect of Any Increase in Australian Output.

Boston, Aug. 1.—A domestic clip from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds less than last year's and decidedly short of staple and no prospect of any increase in the Australian clip to come on the market this fall, is the way the wool situation is sized up here. The return of buyers from the West and the comparing of the notes makes it clear that the clips of Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Montana are all less than last year's; Wyoming is short of staple if not of weight, while no section has any surplus above last year's crop to help out the deficiency.

Of the total deficit, one half is attributed to Montana and the high prices of lamb and mutton are credited with being an influential factor in the matter. So long as ranchmen can make more money by selling their sheep to the butchers than by growing wool, there can be no change in the situation. Besides the shortage of the clip, a vast quantity of wool has been bought on the ranches by manufacturers' agents and a lot more sold to manufacturers early by dealers.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT
July..98¼ Sept. ....99⅞ Dec... 1 03¼
CORN
July....60¾ Sept.... 61⅛ Dec....61
OATS.—Mixed, @ 51½a52½c.
MILK
Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.
BUTTER
CREAMERY.—Western, extra $ 25a.26
Firsts 24a25c. State dairy, finest a24½
CHEESE
State, full cream..a12½ Small..12½
EGGS
Nearby—Fancy.. a24c State—Good to choice..21a22 Western—Firsts..—a18
BEEVES.—City dres'd. 9a10c.
CALVES.—City dres'd. 8a12c. Country dressed per lb. 7a11c.
SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. $3.50a5.00.
HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. $6.50a6.80
Country dressed per lb. 8¾a9¼c.
HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs., $1.25.
STRAW.—Long rye, 65a70c.
LIVE POULTRY
FOWLS.—Per lb. a14.
CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a20c.
DUCKS.—Per lb. a13c.
DRESSED POULTRY
TURKEYS.—Per lb. 17a18c.
FOWLS.—Per lb. 12a14½c.
VEGETABLES
POTATOES.—L. I. per bbl., $2.00a$2.25.
CUCUMBERS.—per box, $1.00a$1.50.
ONIONS.—White, per bbl. $2.25a2.75.
LETTUCE.—Barrel, .30ca.50c.
BEETS.— per 100 bunches. $1.00a1.50.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were irregular and business was dull.

The Philippine Railway Company will issue $15,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased the unsold portion of the Atchinson convertible bond issue.

Net earnings of the Steel Trust for the last quarter were $45,503,705, exceeding the previous high record by $4,000,000.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	66	34	.733
Pittsburg	58	38	.616
New York	52	34	.605
Philadelphia	46	38	.548
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Boston	37	49	.430
Cincinnati	37	52	.416
St. Louis	21	73	.223

American.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	55	36	.604
Cleveland	53	37	.590
Detroit	51	34	.600
Philadelphia	50	36	.581
New York	41	46	.471
St. Louis	36	52	.409
Boston	35	52	.409
Washington	28	56	.333

Cows Save Farmer from a Bull

Ware, Mass. Aug. 1.—James Irwin, a farmer, went into the pasture of Charles Austin to inspect heifers which he intended to buy and a vicious Holstein bull tossed him into the air and trampled upon him when he came down. Seven or eight cows drove the Holstein to a corner of the lot. Irwin emerged from the fracas clad only in a torn undershirt. His body was covered with bruises.

At 65 He Has 28th. Child.

Port Lavaca, Tex., Aug. 1.—A ten-pound boy has arrived at the home of the Rev. Abraham C. Ruebush, a Methodist minister, and it is his twenty-eighth. The father, who is sixty-five years old is a one legged war veteran and says he wants more children. He has twelve boys and sixteen girls. Of these six boys and seven girls were by his first wife.

Lightning Kills Man on Horse.

Patten, Me., Aug. 1.—Azor Stimpson a farmer, was killed by lightning while riding from his hay field on horseback. The horse also was killed. Mr. Stimpson was fifty years old and leaves a widow and five children.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Mirrors That Flatter.

"It is not enough to make true mirrors," the dealer said. "If that were all, ours would indeed be a simple business.

"Dressmakers and milliners require mirrors of all sorts. They need, for example, a mirror that makes one look taller and thinner. When they dress a fat, short patron in one of their new hats or suits they lead her to the mirror, and she is so surprised and pleased with the change for the better in her looks that straight off she buys.

"For masseurs I make a mirror that, like a retouched photograph, hides blemishes, wrinkles, scars. The masseur takes the wrinkled face of some rich old woman, steams it, thumps it, pinches it, and smacks it for an hour, and then holds up to it the mirror that gives a blurred blemish hiding reflection. The woman thinks her wrinkles are gone, and is happy till she gets home to her own true mirror.

"Altogether I make some twenty varieties of false mirrors. Salesman and saleswoman in millinery and dressmaking establishments can double and quadruple their business if they are quick and deft in their selection of the mirror that flatters each patron best."

Etiquette in London Clubland.

In some of our ultra exclusive clubs it is a serious breach of etiquette for one member to speak to another without obtaining a ceremonious introduction beforehand, says the London Chronicle.

A painful case has just occurred in a certain old established and extremely respectable Pall Mall caravansarie. It appears that a newly joined member, in callous defiance of custom, ventured the other afternoon to make a remark about the weather to a gentleman with whom he was not personally acquainted. The recipient of this outrage glared stonily at its perpetrator.

"Did you presume to address me, sir?" he demanded, with an awful frown.

"Yes, I did," was the defiant reply. "I said it was a fine day." The other digested the observation thoughtfully.

Then, after an impressive pause, he turned to its bold exponent. "Well, pray don't let it occur again," he remarked, as he buried himself once more in his paper.

It is heard that a young man has made a million by cornering cottonseed oil, but nothing is said of the thousands who have collectively lost more on the other side of the game.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. **$1.50 a year**

CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. **$1.00 a year**

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. **$0.75**

Total . . . $3.25

All for $1.50

Address all orders to
SUNSET MAGAZINE
Flood Building San Francisco

JOHNSON HANGED.

Bradford County Murderer Pays the Death Penalty.

Charles Johnson was hanged in the jail yard at Towanda, on Thursday of last week by Sheriff Griffin for his part in the murder of Maggie Johnson and Annie Benjamin on the night of September 18, 1904. The drop fell almost exactly to the minute two years from the date of the execution of his brother, Bigler Johnson, husband of the murdered woman.

Johnson protested his innocence to the last and went to his death without a tremor and expressing hope of salvation. The execution was private, the only persons present being the jury, physicians, the officers and one newspaper man. Johnson was twice tried and convicted. The pardon board twice heard his case but refused commutation.

That Little Pain in Your Back threatens your Kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle and medical booklet. All druggists $1.00.

To have cash is to have luck, but the man who has hard cash doesn't have hard luck.

The Four D's.

Charles Spurgeon once said that there were three great enemies to man—"dirt, debt and the devil." He might have added one more d and included dyspepsia. The evil results of this disease could hardly be exaggerated. It's effects are felt in mind and body, and are so far reaching as the effects or the curse that was laid on the Jackdaw of Rheims which was cursed in "eating and drinking and sleeping, in standing and sitting and lying." The good effects of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are most marked in aggravated and chronic cases of dyspepsia. It enables the stomach glands to secrete the necessary quantity of digestive fluids, and this at once removes that craving or gnawing sensation so common to certain forms of indigestion. It tones and regulates the stomach, invigorates the torpid liver and gives the blood-making glands keen assimilative power. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-eight per cent of those who use it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are superior to all other laxative medicines when the bowels are obstructed.

The office that seeks the man isn't nearly so persistent as the creditor on the same mission.

A Positive CURE
Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Every Man in Town Leaves for America.

The lure of the United States as a land of opportunity and wealth to the people of Hungary, has brought about a curious state of affairs in the little village of Kerisova, near Lugos, that at the last census had a population of 3,500 souls. One by one the male residents of Kerisova heard the call across the water and they emigrated in batches until the Mayor was the only adult male to remain by the village. Finally he also succumbed to the reports of good wages and golden chances in America, sent back by his fellow townsmen, and packing his trunk he made his way to the emigrant ship at Fiume.

As a result of this exodus of males the women of Kerisova have just elected a young woman to the position of Mayor and other female residents have been elected to fill the remainder of the municipal offices. The statutes in Hungary provide that no female shall hold public office and according to the letter of the law the presence of the women in office is illegal.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

A Jolly Companion for Your Trip.

Lippincott's for August shows a sumptuous feast of fiction, seasoned to suit critical readers who may be loafing by sea or mountain, or under their own roof-tree. *Entertainment.* is the key-note of the contents; every line of it complete, with no tantalizing breaking off just when interest is at fever heat—and a thirty-day wait recommended before finding out what happens next!

There is the always popular novelettee. This month it is by Marie Van Vorst and its title "When Spring Comes Late," seems singularly appropriate to 1907. It also fits exactly this fascinating story of a scientific man who marries a pretty girl and then proceeds to forget her for his absorbing studies. Fate reads him a sharp lesson and cures his blindness in a manner which is distinctly original and clever. This is the best piece of emotional work yet produced by Miss Van Vorst, which is indeed high praise in speaking of so popular a writer.

Carolyn Wells has never been more deliciously funny than in her story called "The Victoria Spoon." "Old Lights From the Rio Brava," by Will Levington Comfort, is a spirited sketch of Arizona ranch life. Juliet Wilbur Tompkins writes one of her subtly human stories "The Other Ship." "The Full Moon of Righteousness," by Arthur Stanley Riggs, might have been a tragedy, but turns out to be an amusing incident to an American girl in foreign waters. It all comes to pass because of a camera! "Our Lady of Brusse" is the quaint picture of a parting and a meeting between the Baron de Brusse and Madame, his wife. The author is Prince Vladimir Vaniatsky. Sarah Chichester Page contributes "At the Change of the Moon," a piquante story of a Southern girl's conquests.

Two papers of decided interest to readers in general on account of both their subjects and popular treatment are "The Gamin de Paris," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, and "In a Silken Cradle," by Jennie Brooks—a genuine nature study.

The "Ways of the Hour" department carries four brief, pointed editorials by Edwin L. Sabin on "Baseball Debrutalized;" Robert Adger Bowen on "The Curse of Cleverness;" George Rogers on "Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars a Performance" and Clifford Howard on "Bargaining With Death."

There are poems by Aloysius Coll, S. M. Talbot, Louise Heald, and others; and in "Walnuts and Wine" new jokes galore.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be.

Certain relief and usually complete recovery will result from the following treatment:

Hope, rest, fresh air, and—*Scott's Emulsion.*

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

FATTENING UP OYSTERS.

Government Experiments in Virginia Promise Good Results.

The oyster eating public is already familiar with the process of fattening adopted by some unscrupulous dealers in oysters, says Country Life in America. This consists merely in throwing the oysters into fresh water, which they absorb in large quantities and become plump. The flavor is thereby injured and there is danger of infecting the oysters with typhoid.

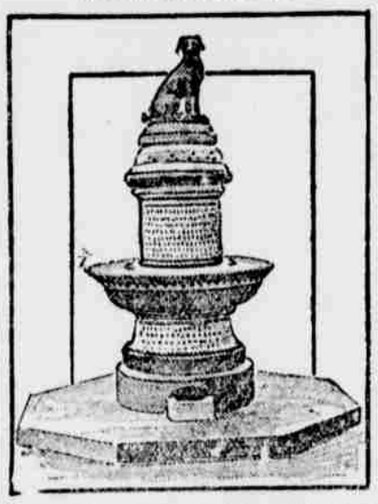
At Lynnhaven, Va., the United States Bureau of Fisheries has been working for several years on a plan to establish an artificial fattening bed for oysters. The oyster lives chiefly on diatoms and other microscopic marine plants. These plants require for their growth a large supply of inorganic salts in the water. The necessary plant food is supplied by putting commercial fertilizers into the water.

The fattening bed must be in shallow water so as to have a relatively high temperature. A wall is maintained around the fattening ground so as to retain the fertilizer and diatoms. Even after the diatoms have multiplied enormously the oysters receive no benefit from them unless a current is maintain in the water to carry the food to the oysters.

Salt water is pumped in to prevent the fattening beds from becoming too fresh, and a little lime is added to the water to prevent the growth of algae and other plants which would give a disagreeable flavor to the oysters. Too much lime, on the other hand, will destroy the food plants of the oyster.

The process seems somewhat complicated, but it has been demonstrated to be feasible and to yield results in the number and quality of oysters.

Monument to a Dog.



Our illustration shows a memorial fountain to a dog erected in Battersea, London, which bears the following inscription "In memory of the brown terrier dog done to death in the laboratories of the University College in February, 1906, after having endured vivisection extending over more than two months and having been handed over from one vivisector to another until death came to his release." The fountain stands fifteen feet high and was erected by the anti-vivisection society.

Poppies from Ancient Seeds.

The extraordinary resuscitating power of light received a curious illustration a few years ago in the silver mines of Layrium. The mines were abandoned more than 2,000 years ago as unworkable and were filled for the most part with the slag from the workings of the miners.

It was discovered that this slag contained plenty of silver, which could be easily rendered available by modern appliances. Accordingly it was removed to the furnace, and when next the mine was visited a wonderful transformation was found to have taken place.

Instead of a heap of rubbish, the mine had become a gorgeous flower garden. The entire space was covered with a brilliant show of poppies. This profuse vegetable life belonged to the same age in which the mines were worked. Twenty centuries old were those poppy-seeds, yet when the removal of the slag allowed the light to fall upon them they sprang into life and bloom under its influence.

Care of Table Linen.

A housewife whose table linen always does her good service mends it with embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth. Under the ragged edges of the tear she bastes a piece of stiff paper, and makes a network of fine stitches back and forth over its edges, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the edges. Thin places and breaks in linen may run with the flax or embroidery floss, and towels should be mended in the same way.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

AN ODDITY AMONG NAILS.

Its Use Turned Out to Be Different From What Expected.

A man who had often seen on the side of a building that he passes in his rounds down town a sign reading "Cement Coatel Nails," and who had wondered what cement coated nails could be used for and made up his mind that they must be for use in wharf building or something like that, under water, where the cement on them would protect them against rust, learnel upon inquiry that the cement on the nails did indeed have a protective purpose; but this purpose turned out to be one quite different from that which he had imagined, says the New York Sun.

For the coating on cement coated nails is designed not to protect the nails themselves, but the goods in the boxes in which the nails may be driven; and this in a manner that to the man of inquiring mind seemed quite novel and remarkable.

The cement coated nail is a wire nail. In these days there are more wire nails used than cut nails, because wire nails are cheaper; they cost about the same by weight, but there are more wire nails to the pound, and so wire nails have come into wide-spreal common use for many purposes, one of them being found in the nailing together of many sorts of boxes.

A wire nail can be drawn more easily than a cut nail and so with less likelihood of injury to the box, and this might seem only another recommendation of the wire nail in such use, as it reasonably might be if one of the chief considerations were the preservation of the box; but the primary consideration is, of course, the protection of the box's contents, and here is where the cement coated nail comes in, and in the manner that seemed novel and remarkable.

With time and the opportunity the cover of a light box wire nailed could be lifted and replaced and the nails redriven without showing any marks on the box, and thus there was the possibility of the abstraction of goods from such boxes in transit. For instance, a pair of shoes might be taken out of a shoe case, and the cover put back without showing any signs of tampering. And with this requirement for it along comes the inventor of the cement coated nail, which is simply a wire nail covered with a very thin coating of material that makes the nail, once driven, stick so tightly that not only does it hold more securely but it can't be drawn without marring or breaking the box.

How Long Ostriches Live.

Nothing is positively know as to how long an ostrich will live. Some writers claim that it will live 100 years. Ostriches which are known to have been in captivity for forty years are still breeding and producing feathers.

It is the experience of Arizona farmers that among birds having good nutritious green feed deaths seldom occur, except as the result of accident. A dog or other small animal will sometimes frighten ostriches and cause them to run into the fence, which may result in a broken leg. When this happens, the bird may as well be killed as few ever recover from such an injury.

Pen for Captured Rats.

As the Hindu population object to the killing of rats, an influential native banker proposes to provide a "rat ruksha" or sort of pen in which the captured rats may be confined as pensioners for the natural term of their lives, the male and female animals being kept apart.

To the homestaying Europeans this appears too "Gilbertian" for grave consideration, but the proposal was most gratefully received by Major Buchanan, I. M. S., who is in charge of the plague operations.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,

ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.

SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

WOMEN IN DENTISTRY

ABOUT SEVENTEEN IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Women Said to Be Fitted by Nature to Practise Dentistry—Discrimination of the Men One Reason Why There Are So Few.

Reports of the invasion by women of industries once followed by men only and of the steady increase in the number of self-supporting women have ceased to surprise any one. That all things are possible to the twentieth century woman is generally admitted.

Therefore nobody had much comment to make on a recent report from the census bureau at Washington, which sets forth that the 4,833,630 women now at work in the United States are following among others, the callings of pilots, baggagemen, brakemen, conductors, engine drivers and other fields supposed to belong to man. Yet even a decade ago most of these occupations had not been entered at all by women. But what is surprising is the statement that in this big city there are not more than seventeen women dentists in good standing; that is, dentists who conduct their business according to the ethics of the profession, says the New York Sun.

Of the seventeen two live in Brooklyn. The others have offices in Manhattan and four at least have practices as lucrative as those of some of the most successful men dentists, having offices near Fifth avenue and numbering wealthy persons among their clients. So in demand are the services of one of the four, who has been practising less than five years, that she has been obliged to lengthen her office hours.

In the case of no woman dentists in New York, so far as can be learned, have money returns at the start been as slow as they generally are in the case of young physicians. Therefore the seeming unpopularity of the dental profession with women can't be accounted for on this score. It is not easy to account for it on any score.

"It is an ideal profession for women," one of the four star dentists said, with conviction.

To be successful means hard work," said another, who admitted that other lines of work followed by women and far more popular meant work equally hard.

A third suggested that the expense of a course in dentistry and of an office equipment was a discouraging factor. There are, it appears, no free scholarships in dentistry and no free dental colleges or classes. In fact, in New York there came near being no place at all where women could study dentistry and the conditions under which they now study, either here or in other cities are far from ideal.

"I do not find that a woman dentist has any prejudice to combat. It may have been different twenty years ago, but today woman competes sucessfully with man in almost every line of work."

"Why, then," the dentist was asked "are there so few women dentists in New York?"

"Th chief reasone are these: First, the conditions under which women students must work are far from ideal.

"Second the course is far from easy It means long hours and hard work. Third the expense of the course and of fitting up an office is considerable.

"There are no dental schools or dentist clinics for women only, no rooms which are placed at the disposal of women workers. On entering a dental school or college a woman is treated precisely as if she were a man. She must do her work surounded at all times by men, many of whom resent the presence of woman at their elbow and don't hesitate to show it.

"As to her touch I am certain that a woman's hands are far better suited for dentistry than most men's are. They are smaller, more sensitive, more supple. They have more delicacy of touch.

"To my way of thinking the only thing which might stand in the way of a woman's success in dentistry is her lack of power of concentration. The average woman finds it almost impossible to concentrate on one particular point to the exclusion of everything else. Now in dentistry the operator must first get the confidence of the patient, get control of him or her, so to speak, and then concentrate on the point of a cavity and be oblivious to everything but that point and her instruments until her work is done.

"Dentistry is a splendid profession for women. I know of none better. But it rests with the student whether she shall be an artist or a plumber, whether she shall bring to her work all her artistic and intellectual resources or merely treat it as a purely mechanical proposition.

Women's Club Abroad

Women's clubs in London are said to be failures in a financial way and some of them are failing. The Ladies' Imperial club, which is among the most prominent of such institutions, is said to have taken several men into partnership in order that they may better manage the affairs of the club. This is not the case at all in the United States, where women's clubs are altogether as successful as men's of the same class.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EASTBOUND 1906 as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:13 (4:38 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:38 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.38, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.25, 11 47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Exp.	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	SEA ISLE CITY 8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY, 8:45 a. m.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3062 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunda 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st, 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Northumberland	*6 45	†10 00	†1.50	*5 [illegible]
Cameron	6 56	.....	12 01	[illegible]
Danville	7 08	10 10	2 13	5 [illegible]
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	2 25	5 [illegible]
Rupert	7 24	[illegible]	2 29	[illegible]
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 41	2 35	[illegible]
Espy	7 36	[illegible]	2 40	[illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Willow Grove	17 45	.....	12 53	.....
Briarcreek	7 48	.....	12 58	[illegible]
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	[illegible]
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 03	[illegible]
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 12	3 09	[illegible]
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	[illegible]
Hunlock's	8 30	.....	3 31	[illegible]
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 40	.....	3 42	7 22
Plymouth	8 44	11 47	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction	8 47	.....	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7 .....
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	f9 00	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7 .....
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 58
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	8 04
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	.....	†4 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 42	†12 35	4 50	*8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 4
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 08
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	12 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 33	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 54	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	3 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 33	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 58	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 14	†1 01	4 45	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†1 58	9 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12.05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	†	†	†	21
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 05
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	f9 40	13 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 16
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 [illegible]	9 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	3 47	7 28	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	‡	†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	17 12	f4 47	f11 00	.....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 08	11 53	5 42	8 18	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ‖ Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907

EXPERIMENTS.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania, assisted by some intelligent and disgusted Republicans, elected William H. Berry State Treasurer in 1905.

Result: Exposure of the Capitol frauds and of the amazing dereliction of the highest officials of the Republican State administration, which made the plunder of the State Treasury possible.

The Democrats of New Jersey elected an accidental majority in the State Legislature last year.

Result: Exposure of the awful conditions in the State Hospital for the Insane—the result of partisan mismanagement.

In a government by parties the minority party should at all times, as a measure of safety, be so far insisted with a share in the control of public affairs as to afford a check upon the action of the majority. Majority rule is indispensable; but when majorities surrender the control of party organization to unscrupulous professional gamesters, of a type who have managed and disgraced the political management of affairs in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other near-by States, there is no safety for either purse or person. An occasional party defeat is the obvious remedy for unbearable misgovernment. Defeat insures disclosure. Publicity compels amendment.—*Phila. Record.*

THE VITAL CAMPAIGN QUESTION.

Reports from Pittsburg are to the effect that leading Democrats out there are preparing to hold meetings in the near future in two thousand towns or more, simultaneously, all of them to be addressed by several speakers on the text, "thou shalt not steal." During the recent meeting of the Democratic State committee in Harrisburg Mr. W. J. Brennan, of Pittsburg, made this suggestion and it met with universal favor. The new chairman of the committee, Senator George M. Dimeling, of Clearfield, cordially approved the proposition and it may be presumed that the movement referred to in the news dispatches on the subject, the other day, nad his official sanction and support.

The only question to be determined by the votes of the people in November is whether or not the conditions which prevailed in the administration of the government at Harrisburg previous to the election of William H. Berry are to be restored. Mr. Berry, who more than any or all other influences is responsible for the improvement, expresses the opinion that no man of the political faith of the majority party, however honest and determined, could have had the courage and determination necessary to make the exposures and compass the reforms. The experiences of Pennypacker in Pennsylvania and Mayor Reyburn in Philadelphia, completely corroborate this view. They both enjoyed the reputation of being honest and capable, yet both became servile tools of the machine.

If the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, Mr. John O. Sheatz were as honest and courageous as his most partial friends represent him to be, therefore, he would not be able to resist the pressure of the machine to agree to the iniquities of the past. His election will make the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds and all the other governing boards as partisan as they had been before the election of Berry and that achieved, the rest will follow inevitably. Clearly the safety of the public interests demand minority representation on these boards and that result will be defeated by the election of Sheatz. It is not a partisan question but an economic one.—*Watchman.*

THE JINGOES AT WORK.

The Jingoes in the United States and Japan are doing their best to stir up a war sentiment. When a loud-mouthed Japanese booster issues a challenge it is taken up by some swaggering American and threats are tossed back and forth across the ocean. What occasion is there for war or war talk? If any Japanese has suffered violence our courts are open to him; no foreigner will be denied redress for any injury he may suffer. Japan has no complaint against us and we have no complaint against her.

Why this massing of our fleet on the Pacific? Is it just to show Japan what we could do? If so it is a bombastic display unworthy of us; if it has no connection with the Japanese question it is unpatriotic for sensational papers to represent it as an evidence of either hostility or fear. In both countries the advocates of a large navy will seize upon the incident as an excuse for demanding more war ships, but to just and peace-loving citizens the situation ought to be a warning against the military spirit which a large navy develops. It is popular just now to urge shooting galleries, rifle ranges and big battleships as peace promoters, but it is as absurd to expect these things to bring peace as it would be to expect personal encounters to be decreased by the teaching of prize fighting in the public schools.

Man is not yet sufficiently advanced to have power without yielding to the temptation to use it. It has been wisely remarked that only the burglar needs burglar tools. If our nation intends to respect the rights of other nations it does not need "the biggest navy in the world." Our resources are well known; if we are ever unjustly attacked we can prove our power of resistance, but the chances of attack are very remote and nothing is more apt to provoke an attack than the parading of our preparedness.—*Commoner.*

Both the candidate and the platform of the Republican state convention are representatives of the machine leaders who have long dominated the government of the state, to its great loss and shame. The candidate and platform of the Democratic state convention represents all the forces which have long been arrayed against the corruptionists and in favor of real reforms.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. July 25, 1907.

The dull, hot season is upon us. The capitol city has long been deserted by the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Not a Cabinet officer remains, and the Chiefs of Division and many subordinates are away on summer vacation. Much improvement is going on in Washington rendered possible by recent appropriations. Five massive, white marble government buildings are nearing completion. The new Union Railroad Station, which except in height is bigger than the Capitol of the United States, will be finished in a few months. Pennsylvania Avenue is being elevated and resurfaced. The park which thirty years ago was a swamp reaching from the Potomac almost to the White House and covering nearly four hundred acres, has now been filled in and is laid out in wide gravel boulevards, walks and soft driveways for equestrians. It is interspersed with lakelets, trees and lawns. No other city is better endowed with park area, and Washington promises to be in time one of the world's most beautiful cities.

***

Things are at a deadlock in North Carolina between the state and federal courts over the railroad rate question. Judge Pritchard, the Federal Judge in the case, has released two of the railroad ticket agents who appealed to him for a writ of habeas corpus after they had been sentenced to the chain-gang for selling tickets at more than the state rate of 2½ cents per mile. Judge Pritchard may or may not have been right on the law in the case, but he has succeeded in stirring up a pretty hornet's nest. The judge used to be one of the counsel for the Southern Railway, and naturally his decision is looked on with distrust by the more radical element as biased in favor of the road. Gov. Glenn has been taking counsel with the state corporation commission and expresses a firm determination to uphold the rights of the state in the matter. The real aim of both the state and the federal governments is to get the case before the Supreme Court of the United States as soon as possible and abide by the decision there rendered. A compromise has been offered by Judge Pritchard to stay the whole proceedings till the decision of the higher court is rendered. But there remains the question of whether or not the state railroad law should be allowed to remain in effect till after the decision is rendered. There is but little doubt that a compromise will be reached and one that will be satisfactory to all parties, that is in so far as a compromise is ever satisfactory to anyone.

***

It looks as though the industrial arbitration commission established by the President with the money from the Nobel Peace Prize might have a fine chance to get to work in the northwest. The strike that has broken out in the Lake Superior iron region is more interesting to the federal government than anything in that line since the famous hard coal strike of three years ago. The men in the Mesabe ore fields have been very contented for a number of years past. They are an immense body, mostly foreigners or of foreign extraction, and on them depends in a large measure the success of the iron and steel industry of the country. It is claimed by the residents of Minnesota that these workmen have been influenced by professional strike organizers and that many men who were satisfied and would have preferred to stay at work have been driven out by threats of violence. This is a bad enough situation, but it is further claimed, and it is believed with truth that the organizers have been the agents of the Western Federation of Miners. The Federation has been trying for years to break into the Superior field and has never been successful, principally because the employers treated their men decently and did not encourage the brand of unionism that has made the Coeur d' Alone and Cripple Creek notorious. However, the Federation has now gotten a foothold in Minnesota and the present strike is the first result. It is a serious thing from a national standpoint, because if the fields are tied up for any length of time it will cripple the iron and steel industry on which so much of the material prosperity of the country depends. The United States Steel Corporation which is the practical owner of these immense iron fields, has announced its intention of fighting the strike to a finish and crushing the Federation in this part of the country once for all A prolonged strike in this region would be a national calamity and it is possible that the arbitration commission in Washington which has so far not taken part in a single labor dispute, will feel moved to assert itself and see what can be done.

***

There have been complaints recently from all over the country as to the quality of post cards and stamped envelopes furnished by the government. The government is lavish in stationery of all sorts for its own uses. Such stationery is either bought in the open market, —this is done in ouly a few cases— or else is secured either under advertised bids or "invitation bids" which is a very nice simple scheme for keeping a contract just where the government purchasing agent wants it. But the post cards and envelopes are furnished by contract and bought and printed by a private firm up in New England. The quality of the envelopes has usually been satisfactory, but the post cards never very good, have been getting steadily worse of late years. The contract is to be gone over by the Postmaster General who will see if something cannot be done to raise the quality of the post cards, and it is thought that the envelopes will be improved at the same time.

It is understood that this is the last year the contract for post cards and envelopes will be put out, as there is a chance to have the work done just as well and cheaper at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Does Church-going Cost Too Much?

From Leslie's Weekly.

To many people in our cities regular church going is virtually out of the question because of its expensiveness. They are people who need the church. Many of them desire to go to church. Some of them have been church members in rural communities where church-going was not an expensive luxury. They are the very class of people whom the churches need most. The majority of people for whom church-going, in our cities, is too costly are bright young men and women, with brains sufficient to appreciate good preaching, and with personal gifts that would make them useful in church work if they could afford to have a church home. Their salaries are not large enough to enable them to afford to go to church regularly, and they are too self-respecting to be tramps wandering from one sanctuary to another. So, in spite of early religious training and real religious aspirations, they cease to go to church.

Church sittings in the residence sections of cities are fairly high-priced; but they are only a part of the expense. There is a long list of regular causes for which contributions are asked, expected, and almost required. The church societies and "entertainments" must also be supported. The class of young people whom we have mentioned cannot do what is asked and expected of them without paying and giving nearly or quite as much as those who are the possessors of at least moderate incomes. They cannot stand the strain, especially if they are married and have a home to hire and furnish and little children to feed and clothe and educate. No one knows the undue expensiveness of church-going for city people on average salaries better than some faithful and zealous pastors do. They know only too well what multitudes who should be the very bone and sinew of the church do not go to church at all, or only go irregularly. The expensiveness of church-going is a real obstacle to the increase of the kingdom of God.

One of the causes of the undue expense is that there are too many churches. They should be fewer in number and of larger seating capacity. The sittings should be free, or put at prices within the reach of the multitude. The numerous collections for "causes" should somehow be reduced. The causes are all right, but the money for them should not be obtained in the public congregations.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TOWNSEND

Cool Underwear for hot weather. Not the kind that make you "sweat" but the kind that keeps you cool. 25c to $1.00.

A Nice Line of Bat Wing Bows

Hosiery in the New Nobby Styles and Colors.

TOWNSEND'S
NEW STORE.

July Clearance Sale
AT PURSEL'S

We have on sale thousands of yards of bright, new Summer Dress Goods at bargain prices. Right in the very heart of the wash fabric season, when the demand is at its height, we have slaughtered prices in a way that makes your buying elsewhere an extravagance. But bless you we have a regular feast of bargains all over the store. Read every item here quoted—they are all interesting.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

We have divided this vast quantity into five different lots for your quick choosing. We do advise you to come early.

Lot 1—Including Lawns in dots and stripes—splendid colorings. 5c the yard.

Lot 2—Thin dress materials in Lawns, Voiles, etc. Regularly 15 to 25c the yd. Good variety—won't last long—9c a yd.

Lot 3—Cotton Foulards, highly mercerized and silky all new Foulard styles. Some stripes and dots. Regulary 25c. On sale for 16c the yard.

Lot 4—Printed Mulls—the prettiest and sheerest Mulls on the market. Floral and stripe designs in all the beautiful colorings. Regularly 25c. Now 19c yd

Lot 5—These exquisite Cotton and Silk Novelties that were 39 and 50c are now 32½c the yard.

Lot of Ladies' Dress Skirts

We have gone through the entire stock and placed on sale one hundred Skirts in Panamas, Mohairs, Chev. iots, all styles, just half price.

$6.50 Skirts $3.25
5.50 " 2.75
3.88 " 1.99

LOT OF SPECIAL EMBROIDERY

Suitable for Lawn, Muslin and Cambric. From the narrowest edgings to the 9 inch flouncings, insertion to match. Divided in three lots.

Lot 1, 5 cents a yard
Lot 2, 10 cents a yard
Lot 3, 19 cents a yard

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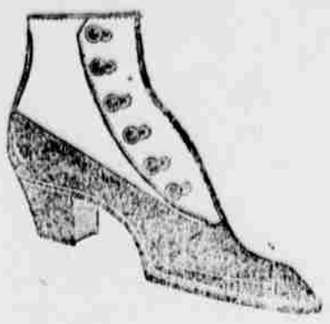
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with
Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.



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Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Patent Colt, Gun Metal,

PRICES, $1.00 to $4.00

Styles and workmanship Supreme.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

J. M. Robbins is repainting his Market street residence.

Mrs. H. L. Gemberling of Sunbury is the guest of her sister, Mr. H. C. Jones today.

The excursion to Eaglesmere on the P. & R. on Wednesday was a success. Two hundred and thirty-nine Bloomsburgers took advantage of it.

Boyd Rutter will return to the Naval Academy at Anapolis, Md., on Friday. It will be thirteen months before he will have another vacation.

Captain and Mrs. W. H. Thurston of Sunbury, have been visiting their son, R. C. Thurston, editor of the Bloomsburg *Daily*. The Captain is a veteran of the civil war.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg post office: Mr. Arthur McGee, Mr. Harvey N. Wedham, Miss Laura Williams. Cards: Miss Pearl Harvey, Miss Mary Sweppenheiser.

Farmers are having great trouble to get help at this busy season. In many instances the wives and daughters are assisting in the fields. The labor problem is getting to be one of vast proportions.

Huckleberries were in market this morning, and one dealer sold them at 15 cents a box. He soon sold out, and the only other wagon that had them charged 20 cents a box. And yet it is said that huckleberries are plenty.

The new office of the United States Express Company will be one of the finest. It is centrally located, and the interior is handsomely finished with metal ceiling and hard wood paneling. It will soon be ready for occupancy.

The festival for the benefit of the hospital will be held on the grounds of St. Columba's church, corner of Third and Iron streets, on Saturday evening. All the fire companies will participate in a parade in the early part of the evening.

PATENTS Money in small inventions as well as large. Send for free booklet. **Milo B. Stevens & Co.**, 884 14th St., **Washington, D. C.** Branches: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit. Estab. 1864. 7-24-4t.

The annual reunion of the Sutliff family will be held at the Huntington Valley campground on Saturday, August 10th. An interesting program has been arranged for the day. A general invitation is extended to all members of the Sutliff family to attend.

Rev. J. W. Diggles and family left on Wednesday morning for their summer vacation. They will spend the month of August at Brentwood, Long Island. During the rector's absence, Mr. Geo. B. Boggs will read the service in the Episcopal church at 10:30 Sunday mornings.

A Philadelphia man was sitting in front of the Exchange Hotel on Tuesday morning and on hearing that the price of red raspberries on the curb was 15 cents a box he remarked, "Better send to Philadelphia for them. We pay only 8 or 10 cents down there for nice ones."

Miss Louise Snyder of Shepperdstown West Virginia, was the guest of Miss Anna Creasy at Arbutus Park last week. On Sunday she received a telegram announcing the death of her mother. She was taken to Sunbury in an automobile, and there took a train for home.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEMOCRATIC RULES.

Prepared by the Committee for the Party in the County.

The Rules Committee, appointed by the Democratic County Convention, met at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Saturday last, and formulated a set of Rules for the government of the Democratic party in Columbia county. The Committee will again meet on August 10th, next, for the purpose of formally adopting these Rules.

The Rules follow:

RULE I—PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Two primary elections shall be held each year, in each election district of Columbia County. One shall be held on the fourth Saturday before the February election, to be known as the winter primary; the other shall be held on the first Saturday of June, except in years when a President of the United States is to be elected, in which it shall be held on the second Saturday of April,—to be known as the spring primary.

RULE II—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Every person offering to vote at a Democratic primary election must have the same qualifications of elections entitled to vote at general and special elections within the election district where the primary election is held. Each elector shall prove his qualifications and his identity in the same manner in which electors in the election district in which he offers to vote are, or hereafter may be, required by law to prove their qualifications or identity, on election day.

RULE III—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The permanent organization of the Democratic party in the County of Columbia shall consist of the following bodies: First, Standing Committee. Second, Vigilance Committee.

RULE IV—OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The standing committee shall consist of one (1) Democratic elector from each election district, who shall be voted for on the day of the spring primary election, and elected by the voters of his district. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be the standing committeeman. Each committeeman must reside in the election district he is chosen to represent. In case of a tie vote for standing committeeman, the candidates receiving the tie vote shall cast lots before the county commissioners of Columbia County and the one to whom the lot shall fall shall be declared the standing committeeman of such election district provided that the County Chairman shall cast the lot on behalf of any candidate who shall refuse to appear for such purpose before the County Commissioners, and in case both candidates refuse to appear, the County Chairman and Secretary shall respectively cast the lots on behalf of said candidates.

SECTION 2. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of standing committeeman of any district by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the County Chairman shall have the power to appoint a successor to fill said vacancy, provided each member of the standing committee shall have power to appoint a substitute for any special purpose, which substitution must be in writing, properly signed and forwarded to the County Chairman, and when new election districts are created the County Chairman shall name the committeeman of such district, who shall serve until a successor is duly elected according to law. Any substitute appointed under this section must reside in the election district he is substituted to represent.

SECTION 3. The standing committee shall meet on the first Saturday after the spring primary of each year, at 1:30 p. m. at such place as the County Chairman may designate, for the purpose of electing a County Chairman, County Treasurer and County Secretary, who shall be ex-officio members of the standing committee. The Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary respectively of the standing committee shall hold their offices for and during the term of one year from the date of their election, and until their successors are duly elected. Provided that any or all of whom may or may not be at the time of their election members of the standing committee.

SECTION 4. The standing committee shall have general supervision of the party in the county, conduct all campaigns and transact such other business as the interests of the party may require. Eleven members of the standing committee, when duly convened, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. Notice by mail shall be given to the members thereof by the County Chairman of the calling of the meeting of said committee. And in case any member of such standing committee shall neglect or refuse to give active support to all the nominees of the Democratic party, the Chairman of the standing committee shall have power and authority to declare a vacancy in such district, and name a successor, who shall serve until the ensuing spring primary election.

SECTION 5. The standing committee shall be called together at the request of any eleven members of the committee, upon the neglect or refusal of the County Chairman so to do, provided one week's previous notice be given of such call, and if a quorum be present at such meeting their proceedings may be signed and published by a majority at the meeting of such committee.

SECTION 6. In case of a vacancy existing in the office of the County Chairman, Treasurer or Secretary, the standing committee shall have power to elect a chairman, treasurer or secretary, as the case may be, to fill said vacancy for the unexpired term, and any one of the remaining officers shall have power to issue a call for a meeting of the standing committee to fill said vacancy.

RULE V—OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The vigilance committee of each election shall be appointed by and be under the supervision of the standing committee of their respective districts, subject in every case to the approval of the County Chairman. The first member of such committee shall act as chairman, and as such shall issue all notices or calls in the name of the vigilance committee.

SECTION 2. The vigilance committees of their respective districts shall be generally vigilant and watchful of the interest and welfare of the Democratic party in their said districts, and report to their standing committee or to the County Chairman the true condition of party affairs therein.

RULE VI.

The standing committee shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur for any county office after a nomination has been made by the voters at the regular spring primary election.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building Bloomsburg, Pa

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

State Health to be Guarded Vigilantly

The advisory board of the State Department of Health, at a meeting at Harrisburg, adopted a rule under which the physicians in the rural districts throughout Pennsylvania shall report every case of communicable disease immediately to the department's township health officer, who will see that sanitary rules of the department to prevent the spread of the infection are carried out. The report of rural cases have hitherto been made to the county medical inspectors of the department.

The board also adopted the following resolution with reference to the vaccination of school children:

"That in the opinion of the advisory board and the commissioner of health, a person who has had the operation for vaccination faithfully performed three times at intervals of two successive weeks, without success, is for the time being immune from smallpox, and further, that under the present law persons who have a written certificate from a registered physician that two such attempts to vaccinate were faithfully performed and a second certificate from a physician of the State Department of Health or of a board of bureau of health or sanitary committee of a city or borough, may be admitted to school for one year without violating the spirit of the law, the object of which is simply to prevent the spread of smallpox."

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Pa.

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JULY CLEARANCE

of lots of dependable merchandise at reduced prices.

WHITE DRESSES

$ 6.50 Suits now $ 4.75
17.50 " " 12.50
10.00 " " 7.00

WOOL SUITS.

$19.75 now $12.75
14.00 " 10.00
20.00 " 14.00

LAWN WAISTS.

1.25 grade now 79 cents
Others in proportion at 1.00, 1.50, 1.80.

WHITE DRESS

Skirts of Shrunken Muslin and Linens at 98 cts. 1.20 and 1.25

SPIDER SILKS.

Handsome patterns, choice printings. Regular 50c. pieces now 39 cents.

LAWNS, BATISTES, &c., at Reduced Prices.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

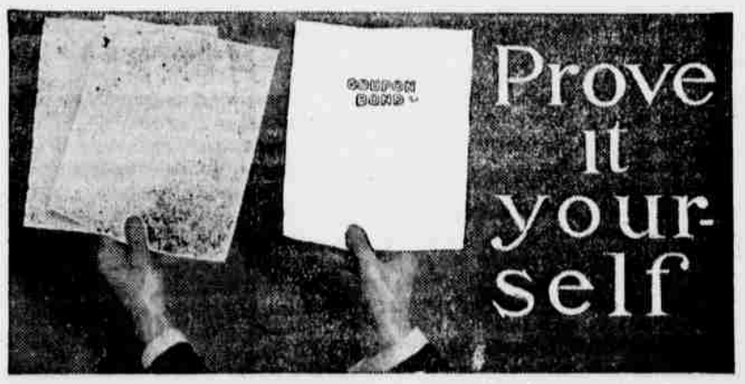
Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The Proof is in the Comparison.



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Largest Manufacturers of the Commercial Paper in the World. 29 Mills. **Holyoke, Mass.**

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Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

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No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Date.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name,.....

Address.....

.....

MOYER TO GIVE BAIL

Pettibone Cannot. Butte Miners' Union Will Deposit $25,000 Draft.

MAY NEVER BE TRIED

Two Jurors Reiterate Belief That He Is Guilty, Although They Signed Verdict—Pettibone Trial Set Down For Tuesday, October First—Haywood's Acquittal Publicly Discussed

Boise, July 31.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners and co-defendant with William D. Haywood, acquitted of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, was ordered released on $25,000 bail by Judge Wood, who presided at the Haywood trial.

No application for bail was made in the case of Gearge A. Pettibone, the third of the alleged conspirators, but a motion was made for a speedy trial, and his case was ordered set down for Tuesday, October 1. Counsel intimated to-day that they might apply for bond for Pettibone later, but it is not believed that the State's attorneys will consent. It has been generally asserted that the State has more incriminating evidence against Pettibone than any of the others, while it has been generally conceded that the case against Moyer is the weakest of the three. The defense in the Haywood case admitted that there were things for Pettibone to explain as to his association with Harry Orchard and the sending of money to him, but they said it would be time enough to deal with them when Pettibone himself was placed on trial.

The jurors continue publicly to discuss the part they played in arriving at a verdict. Samuel D. Gilman, the last man to vote for acquittal, said: "There has been published one statement that I want to correct. One of the jurors is quoted as saying that the jury had to spend a long, disagreeable and tiresome night, in order to convince two jurors that the defendant was not guilty. I want to say that they never did convince us. I believed that he was guilty, and I still think he is guilty and I want the world to know it. I simply acquiesced in the verdict of acquital because I felt that I could not do otherwise, after I found the entire eleven other jurors voting to acquit, but I was convinced that it was right. Kindly make the correction for me."

A. P. Burns, juror No. 11, said:

"I was firmly convinced when we left the courtroom that the first ballot would show a vote for conviction. I still retain the belief that Haywood was guilty, and only changed my vote because it struck me that if the evidence presented left eight men unconvinced of the guilt of the defendant it would be impossible to get twelve men in another trial, and that it would be better to settle the question of acquiescing in their decision."

HAYWOOD ACQUITTED.

Jurors Say, Under Court's Instructions No Other Verdict Possible.

Boise, July 30.—Braced for he knew not what terrible shock, William D. Haywood heard the clerk of the court read the jury's verdict that made him a free man and acquitted him of the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg.

The surprise was stunning even to Haywood.

Of all the people in the court room when the jury came in it is probable that non one of them expected an acquittal. It is certain that neither Haywood nor his lawyers looked for it.

Most of the jurors say they could not convict under the Court's instructions.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Far East Situation Covered—The Integrity of China to Be Respected.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—Following the signature of the Russo-Japanese treaty of commerce and navigation and the fishery agreement between the two countries a general Russo-Japanese treaty will be signed at once. The main points of this treaty provide for the preservation of the status quo in the Far East.

Each country guarantees the integrity of the existing possessions and concessions of the other. Japan agrees that Russia shall keep her railroads in China and Russia agrees to Japan's suzerainty in Corea. Both covenant to respect the integrity of China.

8 LIVES LOST ON CAYUGA LAKE.

Women and Children the Victims When Steamer Took Fire.

Auburn, N. Y., July 30.—Eight persons lost their lives and many were injured when the steamboat Frontenac, carrying fifty passengers and a crew of twelve, was burned to the water's edge on Lake Cayuga.

Seven bodies were recovered.

All the victims were children of women, and nearly all were drowned after jumping in the lake in a frenzied attempt to escape.

One child certainly was burned to death.

SUES HAZERS FOR $30,000.

Boy Tied to Tombstone May Be a Cripple for Life.

Bloomingdale, Ill., Aug. 1.—As a result of the hazing of Charles Stoner, of Starke County, by six companions his father has filed suit for $30,000 damges against his alleged assailants. Young Stoner is in a serious condition and may be a cripple for life.

He was a student in the Bradford High School, and was a leader in his class. His studious disposition and quiet, reserved manner irritated the other young men and they planned to haze him. He was seized, bound and gaged and carried to the cemetary, where he was tied to a tombstone. He struggled to escape when one of his tormentors pulled a revolver and threatened to discharge it in his face. The tombstone was insecure and it fell over on the boy, crushing him severely. He also caught cold from the exposure, being left to lie upon the ground with heavy weight upon his body for some hours.

His assailants finally notified Stoner's relatives of his predicament, and he was released and taken to first to his home and thence to a hospital.

BIG FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Eats Over 35 Acres of Wooden Structures; Checked at Stauch's

New York Aug. 1.—There was a $1,500,000 fire and flame show at Coney Island Sunday morning between 4 and 7 o'clock. Beginning in the Cave of the Winds in Steeplechase Park, it swept some thirty-five acres clean of their gayly painted buildings.

It erased all but a corner of Steeplechase Park from Coney Island's map of joyful territory. It swept along two blocks of Surf Avenue, skirted along two blocks of the Bowery, ate up everything from the Bowery back to the ocean front for a couple of blocks, injured a dozen people, cost in addition to the immediate damage an estimate of $1,500,000 loss of business this season, threw Coney Island's 20,000 of resident population into panic, ruined dozens of men, insurance at Coney Island being prohibitive in rates, and sent hundreds out to camp on the beach.

117 IN THE SHADE IN TEXAS.

Thermomeret Said to Have Recorded 179 Degrees in the Sun.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 1.—The hot wave that has prevailed over Texas for more than a week began moderating to-day. The mercury at Dallas registered 102 in the shade. Sunday it stood at 104 at Gainesville.

A report from McGregor, 100 miles southwest of Dallas, says that for more than an hour the mercury registered 179 in the sun and 117 in the shade. The roport said that more than twenty persons were overcome and that nearly a hundred head of live stock died from the heat.

TWENTY KILLED IN BLAZE.

Scores Burned in Early Morning Fire in Chrystie Street.

New York, Aug. 1.—Fire just before midnight Monday killed twenty persons, omstly children, in the six-story tenement at 222 Chrystie Street between Houston and Stanton one of the most congested districts on the east side. Most of the residents of the district are Italians.

Fifteen persons were seriously injured and were taekn to Bellevue and Gouverneur Hospitals. A score of others were treated by ambulance suregous on the ground.

Army Worms on Long Island.

Southampton, L. I., Aug. 1.—The appearance of great numbers of army worms in this section has produced consternation among the farmers, who are vigorously combating the march of the pests. Despite the efforts made to reduce the worms, they already have destroyed many acres of oats, and further damage to crops is feared.

Robbed of $100,000.

Geneva, July 30.—An American of the name of Day, described as a wealthy Chicago financier, has been robbed of a pocket-book containing $100,000, chiefly in notes, while traveling on an express train from Munich to Lausanne.

Six Americans and Britons were robbed at various times on the same train last week.

Life Imprisonment for Troops.

Bucharest, Roumania, Aug. 1.—Fifty-eight Roumanian soldiers were condemned by a court-martial to hard labor for life for refusing to fire on peasants during the uprising last March. Three soldiers were sentenced to twenty years for killing an officer and other men were given shorter terms for refusing to obey orders.

Stone Breaks Prince's Jaw.

Paris, July 30.—While Prince Orloff was motoring between Fontainebleau and Paris a motorphobe threw a large stone at him, which fractured the Prince's jaw.

The Prince's asailant escaped.

Milton Point Shipyard Burned.

Rye, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The plant of the Milton Point shipyard on the Sound at this place was destroyed by fire.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Secretary Taft was given the indorsement of the Ohio Republican Committee for President in 1908.

The revolt in Santiago Province was regarded by Cubans as a joke.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roalroad alleged a "creamery trust" in the Middle West.

Suit against the Powder Trust for violation of the Sherman act was brought by the government in Wilmington, Del.

Judge Wood, in Boise, Idaho, refused to accept bail for George A. Pettibone, accused of the murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg.

Mexico has been asked by the United States to help in preventing the smuggling of Japanese laborers across her borders.

Washington despatches told of an accident on the cruiser Colorado, in which the muzzle of an eight inch gun was blown off.

The new dry dock in the League Island Navy Yard will be tested by the docking of the big battle ship Kearsarge.

"Tom" Madine, a coachman, named as corespondent in the Hartje divorce case was arrested in Pittsburg, Pa., on Augustus Hartje's complaint of larceny.

Father Levont Martogessian, arrested in New York on a charge of being leader of a blackmail band was held in $25,000, the contention being made that he may have to face a more serious charge, for which there is no bail.

Involving a loss of $2,000,000 the Long Branch Hotel, Long Branch L. I., was destroyed by fire. Many persons being injured escaping from the flames.

According to the Navy Department, the explosion on the battle ship Georgia was not caused by inferior powder, as was charged by Robert S. Waddell.

Earle Irven, of Indianapolis, was drowned at Colon after having rescued several other Americans caught by the undertow while bathing.

Bands of bandits in Santiago Province are regarded by Cuban newspapers as proof of the existance of a conspiracy to bring about an uprising.

Senator Otto G. Foelker, of Brooklyn, obtained a court order temporarily restraining Secretary of State Whalen from issuing notices for an election of State Senators next fall.

Senator Foraker replied to Senator Tillman's criticisms on the passing of the Fourtenth and Fifteenth amendments.

The scout cruiser Salem was launched at Quincy, Mass.

The United States Steel Corporation refused to treat with the Dock Workers' Union in Duluth, and the latter voted to continue the strike.

Twenty-five news laws in the interest of labor were passed by the last Legislature, says the quarterly report of the State Labor Commissioner.

Three members of the Explorers' Club reached the summit of Mount Olympus, in the State of Washington, for the first time.

Trying to rescue a servant who had been killed by prussic acid, Robert T. Gerstle, his wife and son and three servants were overcome by the fumes of the acid which had been put into their Arverne, L. I. home to expel ants.

The N. Y. State Assembly defied Governor Hughes' message asking a direct nominations law by defeating the bill, 59 to 41.

Armed conflict between the State and federal authorities over the rate law situation at Asheville, N. C., seemed nearer than ever, as both sides of the controversy continued aggresive.

In a referee's report, confirmed in the Supreme Court, it is shown that William C. Whitney left an estate valued at almost $25,000,000.

Frank Snyder, a "trusty," escaped from the Tombs, New York City by means of a rope thrown to him from outside the prison wall.

Representatives of the Eastern railroads met in the office of the Erie in New York city and discussed passenger traffic rates.

Dr. John Ward, medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, told an investigating committee a patient had been beaten so severely that he died and that the Board of Managers had suppressed the case and allowed the guilty attendants to escape.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The foundation stone of the Palace of Peace, presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, was laid at Zoegvleit, near The Hague, according to a despatch.

Henry Huntington, who murderously attacked his brothers and sisters at the bedside of his dying father, Major Henry Alonzo Huntington, in Versailles, France, will be examined as to his sanity, according to a despatch.

By extending to October 31 the time of collecting minimum rates on Puerto Rican coffee, France has aided tariff negotians.

According to a despatch Professor Chantemesse has discovered a valuable test for the diagnosis of typhoid cases.

According to a despatch, the French lottery laws are daily evaded, Americans in the capital being among the most persistent buyers of tickets.

The project of building a palace in the British metropolis devoted to the exposition of French life and to be known as "Paris in London," is to be carried out, says a despatch.

According to a despatch the Bellerophon, larger than its prototype, the British battle ship Dreadnought, was launched at Portsmouth by Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The victory of General Horace Porter in securing a unanimous vote on the subject of dettes contractuelles, has been regarded as alone justifying the calling of the Peace Conference, says a Hague despatch.

Mr. Orville Wright, one of the Ohio aeroplane inventors, is in Paris, where he has met his brother and may sell his invention, according to a despatch.

According to a despatch from Berlin the coming meeting between the Czar and Kaiser will establish more friendly relations and may settle the Far Eastern policy.

A despatch says that the extraordinary rainfall in Germany has done great damage to the crops, the yield being far below the average.

Major Lemair, a Belgian, in command of native troops in the Congo, is publishing a sensational exposure of conditions prevailing.

A despatch from The Hague says that a British proposal regarding contraband was quickly buried by the speech of Dr. Krieger, a German delegate.

According to a Berlin despatch a Mr. Rockefeller, an American, was robbed on a train between Munich and Switzerland of a letter of credit for $100,000.

The new proposals of Japan were presented to the Corean Cabinet, causing a panic in the Seoul court.

SPORTING NEWS.

Sailors of the fourth division, battleship division, United States navy, won the Old Guard trophy in the State rifle meet at Creedmoor.

James R. Keene's Colin, still unbeaten, won the Brighton Junior Stake from a field including Chapultepec, Bar None and others, in fast time.

The Vanderbilt automobile cup race is off.

Beals C. Wright, an American lawn tennis player returned home from England, where he played for the Davis International Cup against Australian experts.

Bryn Mawr won the junior polo championship of the United States by defeating Onwentsia in the final game with a score of 10 to 5¾ goals.

Insurgents Kill 30, Then Die.

Athens, Aug. 1.—A pitched battle occurred between Turkish troops, supported by Bashi-Bazouks and a band of Greek insurgents who had entrenched themselves in a house in the outskirts of Seres, European Turkey, fifty miles northeast of Salonski. The band was completely wiped out and thirty soldiers were killed.

Convicted Mayor Fills Offices.

San Francisco, Aug .1.—Eugene E. Schmitz, the convicted Mayor, made appointments to fill the vacancies created by the forced resignations of fourteen members of the Board of Supervisors. Schmitz claiming the right of appointment on the ground that he is the rightful Mayor of San Francisco.

No Circuses for Texas.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 1.—The Railroad Commission has issued a ruling that under the anti-pass law, full rates must be charged for the transportation of advance cars of circuses and their representatives. This proposed increase in their expenses has caused circuses to wipe Texas off of their routing map.

Threatens Sir Harry MacLean.

Tangier, Aug. 1.—Gerard A. Lowther, the British Minister here, has received a letter from Caid Sir Harry MacLean stating that Raisuli, who holds him prisoner threatens to put him to death unless the Sultan's troops are withdrawn from the Elkmes territory.

Father and Son Drown.

Luther Iowa, Aug. 1.—Father and son, George Tipler and his fourteen-year-old boy, were drowned in a well at Luther Iowa. The boy was sent down on a rope, which slipped, and he fell into the water at a depth of sixty feet. His father died trying to save him.

RATE WAR ENDED.

North Carolina Wins Fight for Cheap R. R. Fare.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 1.—The war between the State and the United States Courts over the refusal of the Southern Railway to obey the new State rate law is ended, the railroad company making a surrender.

Officers of the Southern agreed to put the new passenger rate of 2¼ cents a mile into effect on Aug. 8. This rate will be effective until the United States Supreme Court determines the question of the constitutionality of the railroad law.

The agrement was the result of a conference between officers of the Southern road, Gov. Glenn and his advisers. The conference began at 3 P. M. and was of long duration.

Gov. Glenn gave this message to the people of the State:

"It is a great victory for States' rights against Federal interference. It will teach untility corporations that while the State will treat them fairly it will not tolerate their trying to control the State."

Further, the Governor said: "I never defied the Federal power, as has been stated, but simply tried to carry out the law as I saw it under the constitution."

A LIZARD 314 FEET LONG.

Wyoming University Unearths the World's Biggest Fossil.

Baggs, Wyo., July 31.—The most important discovery ever made in the great fossil beds of Wyoming is the skeleton of an animal of the lizard type, just found, which shows a length of 314 feet.

It is by far the largest prehistoric animal yet discovered. The skeleton, which was found by an expedition from the Wymoing State University, is in a perfect state of preservation, every bone seeming to have been in place when petrification set in.

The skeleton is in the side of a hill of shale and has not been torn entirely from the stone in which it is imbedded, but the whole length can be seen.

One vertebra, which has been removed, weighs more than 1,000 pounds. The skeleton will be placed in the Wyoming State University, which has the greatest collection of fossils in the world.

BREAK IN ERIE CANAL.

Damage to Boats and Building in Syracuse Amounts to $100,000.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A serious break in the Erie Canal in this city where the canal passes over Onondaga Creek resulted in a loss of more than $100,000. Stone arches that held the canal bed gave way, letting the water of the canal into the creek with a rush. Five canal boats fell through and were smashed up.

The force of the water undermined the building of the Standard Milling Company and the rear wall fell into the water on top of the canalboats. No persons were hurt.

It was announced that the canal would be closed two months for repairs.

Child Shoots At Burglars.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 30.—Alone in the house with her fire-year-old brother and baby sister at midnight, when her father and mother were away from home, Martha, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Reich, of Mausdale, routed two burglars who were trying to get in the front door.

Getting her father's revolver, she fired twice through the door, and while she did not hit either, she frightened them so that they lost no time in getting away.

Uprisings in Cuba.

Havana, July 30.—An uprising by an armed band of twenty men is reported from Santiago Province. It is at Secaudero, not far from Santiago City. The men were discovered by Rural Guards in a coffee plantation. Shots were exchanged, but, as far as is known, nobody was hurt. The band is led by Salgero, a Porto Rican.

Another band, under a man named Maceto, is also out. Three members of the band have been captured.

Two Earthquake Shocks.

Kingston, Jamacia, July 31.—A short, sharp shock of earthquake was felt here Monday. No damage was done.

Victoria, B. C., July 31.—At 2:20 A. M. Sunday an earthquake shock was felt, awakening many persons from their beds. It was not strong enough to do any damage.

Paid $1,000 Fines for Rebates.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—Before Judge Lochren, in the United States District Court, representatives of the Amer-Brooks Company, McCall-Dinsmore Company and Duluth-Superior Milling Company paid $1,000 fines for soliciting and accepting rebates from the Great Northern Railway Company on shipments of grain.

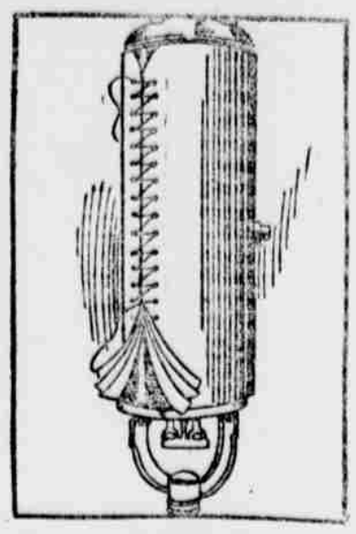
Dreamed of Bears; Dislocated Neck.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 1.—While dreaming that bears were after her ten-year-old Olga Bennet of 448 South Second Street turned suddenly in bed and dislocated her neck. She is at the Homeopathic Hospital, where the physicians, with the help of X-rays and a harness are trying to replace the vertebrae.

JACKET FOR RANGE BOILER.

Helps Improve the Appearance of the Kitchen.

You can buy a ready-made jacket for your kitchen boiler if you want to dress it nicely. This is one of the new conveniences which the busy



ASBESTOS JACKET FOR BOILER.

brains of the inventor are constantly thinking out to make conditions more comfortable for us. This jacket will keep the water hotter in winter, and in summer it will have a material aidin keeping the temperature of the kitchen at a more tolerable point, and at the same time the water will be kept quite hot when the fire is low, as it is often maintained during the summer months. The covering is cut and shaped ready for application. It is made in two sections and the edges are supplied with hooks so that it can be laced in place. The jacket consists of asbestos, insulating felt and a canvas exterior. It is impossible for any heat to escape through this. After it is fixed in place in may be painted with gold or aluminum paint, or given any other color to harmonize with the surroundings.

FASHIONS' MANDATE.

Silver in braids or fancy trimmings is much used on the pale gray fabrics now so much in vogue.

Trimmings of tiny points falling in pendant fashion from leaves sewed to the frock material are a high-priced French novelty.

Many ostrich feathers are seen dyed in shaded colorings from the deepest, darkest tones down to the palest and most delicate tints.

Picture hats grow larger and a correspondent in Paris writes that it is a marvel how the French women ever keep them on, so overbalanced are they at thefront. With the brim rolled up in front and of exaggerated width in the rear they have a decided backward tilt.

Pay Their Gambling Debts.

Pawnbrokers in New York are doing big business just now with a lot of fashionable women who have been devoting too much time and money to bridge whist. These devotees of the card table generally have plenty of money, but it is not always available, and it is not rare for them to be hard pressed for ready cash. So after one or two bad evenings at the table where the debts must, of cours, be paid promptly, the losers hie them to one of the several quiet pawnshops catering to the "carriage trade" and raise the needful on their jewelry. It is said that a parure of diamonds belonging to one of the richest New York belles has been pawned half a dozen times in as many months.

To Look Slim.

If you wish to look slim do not dress in white or light-colored clothes.

Stripes are more becoming than spots or checks, but narrow checks could be worn.

Short skirts are still very becoming; flowing draperies, on the other hand, give grace.

A long central line of trimmings from throat to hem adds a certain height; so does a single flounce at the bottom of the skirt.

Many frills should be avoided.

A tight-fitting gown is never becoming to a stout figure. Wear something which has a softening effect. It will be far more becoming.

Don't Forget.

That few succeed until they try.

That work is only a means; character is the end.

That sincerity is the foundation of something worth while.

That everyone is destined to do all honest work.

That it is easier to do good work than poor work, if you once learn how.

That the only way to keep your credit good is by paying your debts.

That no one can hold you down if you are determined to succeed.

That a sensible employer is more anxious to push you ahead than to hold you down.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK

Reaches Millions Approachable In no Other Way.

SOME UMIQUE METHODS

Some Figures That Give an Idea of the Great Good the Workers Do in the Slums—How the Movement Was Started by a Woman—Pioneers in America.

According to the annual report of the Salvation Army, the work accomplished during 1906 was phenomenal. Nearly 12,000,000 persons attended services in their halls during the year, which of course does not include the other millions they reached in the streets—millions that no other denomination can get at. More than 12,000,000 meals were furnished to hungry men and 4,000,000 beds supplied. They visited and assisted 100,000 families who were in distress. They distributed 600 tons of coal and 122,000 pounds of ice. 13,000 homeless children were gathered in by these poke bonneted angels of the slums and placed in the snug, warm rescue homes the army manages to maintain with the nickels and dimes its workers pick up by passing the tambourine.

The army is doing a grand settlement work in the slums of the large cities. A body of women in plain gingham dresses and aprons will rent a room in the worst tenement house they can find, clean it up, put in simple furniture and then begin to neighbor among the pitiful people about them. They nurse the sick, teach the well better ways of living, conduct sewing and cooking classes, plan fresh air excursions for sickly little ones, take care of neglected children whose mothers are away at work and shroud the dead. This is one way of using the dime you put into the tambourine. But there are still other things that they do with it.

The army owns nearly 3,000 acres of farm land, divided into colonies, at Fort Romie, Cal.; Fort Amity, Col., and Fort Herrick, Ohio. The settlement workers in the slums gather up families who are having a hard time of it and encourage them to make a new try at life in the open air. The family is settled on a good piece of land with the privilege of buying it later. Many of those located in this unique way are making money as chicken raisers, truck gardeners, etc.

A woman first thought of reaching the people of the slums by means of the Salvation Army. She was the wife of a preacher and saw that the good message her husband was trying to impart was going over the heads of the people of the great submerged under world of London. She says that the big churches with their organs and orderly equipment remained vacant of the poor. She conceived the idea of going on the street and making a poise to attract eyes and ears that had long been dulled to thoughts of higher living. The level then struck is still beyond the pale of ordinary church work. This woman was the wife of William Booth, and their first service was held in an old tent in a burying ground in Whitechapel London, on Sunday, July 2, 1865.

A young girl in London had been converted from the slums and wanted to reach the people of her class, even at the expense of her own dignity. She arrayed herself in eccentric style, with streamers of varied hues floating from her dress and hair, and carried a large placard which read: "I am happy Eliza." She paraded the streets and alleys of the poorer quarters and soon had an immense crowd following her, many of them old friends and associates. She of course led them to the gospel meeting house, where they heard the music and sermon.

The pioneers in the work of the Salvation Army of America were one commissioner and a party of six girls who were sent over by Gen. Booth in 1880. One member of this party, Adjutant Ella Westbrook, is still living. The first service in America was held in an old chair factory in Philadelphia. Commander Booth Tucker, one of the highest officers in the army, was a Judge on the Queen's Bench in India. He received by chance a copy of the War Cry. He read it and applied for six months leave of absence. He went to London, where he visited Gen. Booth and saw the operations of the army in its campaign against vice. At the end of six months he resigned his position as Judge in India and applied for admission to the army as an officer.

He later married the daughter of his commander. This devoted woman, Emma Booth Tucker was killed in an railroad wreck near Kansas City not long ago. Gen. William Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, is still living, and the veteran will visit the United States in March on his way to Japan. His daughter Eva Booth is in New York in charge of the work in this country.

High Prices in Dawson City.

High prices continue to rule in Dawson City, which is probably the most expensive town in the world. It is a thriving place with a population of over 8,000 with warehouses, churches, banks, electric lights, wholesale and retail stores and two up-to-date newspapers. The newspapers themselves are worthy of consideration in the light of expense for they cost 25 cents a copy. At this time of the year three eggs ordered in a restaurant cost $1.50, while a caribou steak costs $1. Beer is worth $1 a bottle and champaigne $10.50 a quart.

DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or overbusy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, the disease or the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in *any condition of the female system.*

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

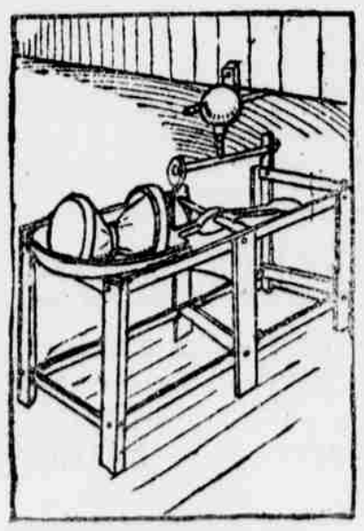
BIRDS WITH COLORED HEADS.

Curious Mistake in Classification Caused by Pollen.

Many birds frequenting flowers for honey or insects are thus liable to get their heads covered with pollen, says the London Globe. And since the pollen of different flowers varies in color a bird may become yellow-headed, red-headed, blue-headed, etc. This led to a curious mistake in the case of a New Zealand bird. This bird was a honey-sucker and a haunter of flowers. Now, in the early summer it visited most frequently the flowers of the native flax, and later in the year fed chiefly on the fuchsia. The pollen of the former is red, and of the latter blue. Hence in the early summer the bird appeared with a red head, and was named the red-headed honey-seeker. But when later in the year it went to the fuchsia its head was stained blue, and it was called the blue-headed honey-seeker. Thus, for a long time this bird was thought to be two distinct species, and only recently was it found that the red-headed and blue headed were one and the same, and that the real color of the head was blackish brown.

For Delivering Mail.

Devices whereby express trains collect bags of mail at stations on the road without stopping have been in use extensively for a number of years. Naturally, those first used were not entirely satisfactory, and inventors have been endeavoring to improve upon them. Many of the devices patented, although successful in every way, have been so complicated in construction that their use became impracticable. This cannot be said of the one shown in the illustration, which comprises, a supporting frame in the center of which



Weight Operates Shovel.

is pivoted the shooting mechanism. The latter consists of a shovel having at one end a large bowl in which is placed the mail bag. On the end of the frame opposite the mail bag is a pivoted weight. This weight is very heavy and is released by a projection on the passing train. As the weight descends it strikes the handle of the shovel with great force, swinging near the ground the mail bag continues on its journey through the air, entering the open door of the mail car as it passes the station.

Petticoat Yokes.

Since many of the dresses are shirred, gathered and plaited around the waist, the petticoats must be shaped over the hips. A good arrangement is to make a rounded yoke with darts to fit in place, making the front deeper than the back. The skirt can be sewed to this. Arrange it in such a manner that it can be buttoned and there will be no need of pins or drawstrings to arrange any unnecessary fulness at the back.

CHEAP BOOKS !

To close out an estate a private library is for sale. It includes

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TEN-DAYEXCURSIONS
TO
Atlantic City, Cape May,
Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach
Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon
NEW JERSEY

Thursdays, August 8 and 22, 1907.

$4.60 Round Trip — Via Delaware River Bridge.
$4.50 Round Trip — Via Market Street Wharf

Tickets good going on trains leaving East Bloomsburg at 8:25 a. m., or 11:47 a. m., to Philadelphia; thence on regular trains to all resorts named.

TICKETS GOOD RETURNING WITHIN TEN DAYS.

For full information consult nearest Ticket Agent,

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

8-1-8-15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
FIVE-DAY EXCURSIONS
TO
Atlantic City, Cape May,
Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach
Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon
NEW JERSEY

Sundays, August 11 and 25, 1907.

$4.60 Round Trip — Via Delaware River Bridge.
$4.50 Round Trip — Via Market Street Wharf.

Tickets good going on regular trains from East Bloomsburg to Philadelphia; thence on regular trains to all resorts named.

Tickets good returning until the following Thursday inclusive

For full information consult nearest Ticket Agent.

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8-1-8-15-22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
TO
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August 7, 21, September 11, 25, and October 9, 1907.

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GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

REFLECTIONS.

Very few people can have any amount of self-respect if they can't work themselves up to the belief that they might have married somebody if they wanted to.

The man who talks learnedly about the bad industrial conditions that force a woman to go out and work for a salary thinks it all right when she works much harder at home for him for a miserable pittance that he chooses to give her.

When a married man flirts it isn't a sign that he is really wicked; it is quite likely that he thinks it smart to be silly.

The woman who married young is the one who generally advises her daughter to wait.—Baltimore American.

Creamed Fish on Toast.

Melt 1 rounded tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan. When bubbling add 1 tablespoonful of flour, a speck of pepper, and beat well; add gradually 1 cup hot milk, beating each time; add 2 tablespoonfuls of fish, and pour over slices of toast.

September Jury List.

The following is the jury list for the September term of court:

GRAND JURORS.

J. F. Mensch, Montour.
Lloyd M. Petitt, Berwick.
Charles Ross, Berwick.
Henry Gottshall, Franklin.
Charles H. Berger, Pine.
Augustus Hartline, Madison.
C. W. Shannon, Berwick.
Valentine Heisz, Bloom.
I. M. Hartman, Catawissa Boro.
George Martz, Catawissa Boro.
Isaiah Hagenbuch, Montour.
J. C. Sanders, Pine.
Tillman Sadler, Millville.
J. Howard Welliver, Benton Twp.
Marvin J. Kline, Greenwood.
Harvey T. Doan, Berwick.
Robert Morris, Bloom.
David Armstrong, Bloom.
H. S. Barton, Bloom.
C. R. Ruckle, Millville.
Douglas Wright, Berwick.
Austin Ohl, Scott.
Alfred Reese, Greenwood.
O. H. Henry, Berwick.

PETIT JURORS (First Week.)

Elmer Kline, Orange Twp
Chauncey B. Ikeler, Benton Boro.
Henry S. Keck, Berwick.
Wm. Adams, Briarcreek.
Samuel Weaver, Fishingcreek.
Harrison Levan, Mifflin.
John Chamberlin, Madison.
Neil Maust, Hemlock.
Ed. G. Sweppenheiser, Centre.
Daniel W. Martz, Briarcreek.
Albert Kline, Catawissa Boro.
John Mellick, Mt. Pleasant.
Jacob Travelpiece, Orange Boro.
Asa Hess, Sugarloaf.
Robert Vanderslice, Bloom.
W. O. Raig, Cleveland.
Wm. E. Davis, Centralia.
Harry J Lattimer, Sugarloaf.
Isaiah Giger, Bloom.
Cyrus Karns, Fishingcreek.
Warren W. Welsh, Orange Twp.
Wm. Heckman, Scott.
Wm. Bangs, Greenwood.
J. C. Cotner, Madison.
Wm. S. Ash, Briarcreek.
Henry Hile, Fishingcreek.
Wm. Smith, Stillwater.
Charles Rink, Scott.
Frank E. Winner, Fishingcreek.
Norton B. Cole Benton Twp.
W. H. Bitner, Locust.
Uriah Chamberlin, Pine.
Levi Ash, Benton Twp.
Joseph G. Swank, Mifflin.
Jason H. Mensch, Mifflin.
B. F. Mather, Sugarloaf.

PETIT JURORS (Second Week).

Frank Bachman, Mifflin.
Jeremiah Rhodes, Jackson.
Jacob F. Gearhart, Mifflin.
George B. Thomas, Greenwood.
Isaiah Ohl. Bloom.
Wm. Rauck, Montour.
Samuel Leiby, Franklin.
Zerbin Low, Orange Boro.
Geo. P Ringler, Bloom.
Gideon Shultz, Benton Boro.
W. H. Clewell, Benton Boro.
D. A. Shultz, Madison.
Wm. Kester. Madison.
Isaiah Mausteller, Madison.
Alonzo P. Fritz, Sugarloaf.
Hugh W. Appleman, Hemlock.
Bruce Freas, Centre.
Ben Golder, Sugarloaf.
Lincoln Boody, Montour.
Cyrus Demott, Madison.
Philip Rider, Madison.
Chas. E. Patterson, Orange Twp.
Flemmington Steward, Franklin.
B. F. Rice, Scott.
Chas. T. Berger. Briarcreek.
Nelson A. Hunsinger, Berwick.
Daniel Yoder, Locust.
Cyrus Smith, Berwick.
Frank Fester, Centre.
T. H. B. Davis, Briarcreek.
Rider Smith, Mifflin.
Wm. Lawton, Bloom.
Alex. Bitler, Main.
James E. Werckheiser, Bloom.
A. B. Kressler, Mt. Pleasant.
Franklin P. Harman, Sugarloaf.
John S. Scott, Centre.
Wm. R. Long, Roaringcreek.
Webster Eves, Millville.
Wm. J. Hidlay, Scott.
J. S. Grimes, Bloom.
Jere. O. Fry, Beaver.
Elmer K. Creveling, Mifflin.
Patrick J. Burns, Centralia.
Jonathan Loreman, Franklin.
W. G. Creveling, Fishingcreek.
Geo. Everett, Mt. Pleasant.
J. Paxton Creasy, Fishingcreek.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah E. Johnson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sarah E. Johnson, late of the township of Pine, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to John R. Herring, residing at No. 51 Church street, in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

JOHN R. HERRING,
Admr. of Sarah E. Johnson, deceased.
No. 51 Church St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa
Clinton Herring, Attorney. 7-4-6t

Professional Cards.

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Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
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J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
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THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 29, 1907.

Justly or otherwise there is a suspicion developing in the thoughtful public mind that the Legislative Commission charged with the investigation of the capitol building scandal is preparing for a miscarriage of justice. The surprising tardiness in the work during the closing sessions of the commission, the concealment of the salient points in the report of the expert Auditors and the apparent disinclination to bring the work to an end, are at least suggestive. Possibly there are no foundatins for the doubts which are becoming increasingly frequent, and those who entertain them hope for the best. But people are talking, just the same, and the gossip is not reassuring.

This capitol investigation has taken some curious forms since it began early in the year. When the Legislature met everybody knew that an investigation of the charges of graft was inevitable. The machine Republicans as well as people of other political faiths understood that an iniquity could not be avoided. But the machine Republicans had no intention of making the investigation either searching or earnest. Just a trifle of scratching on the surface was all that public sentiment demanded, they imagined, and it was all they intended to give. They at once set about to pick a committee that would be easy and indulgent. The Insurance investigation of a year previous hadn't done much harm.

Then a strange thing happened. The friends of Justice Elkin began to secretly use the scandal as a weapon against Penrose and in the interest of their leader who though wearing the judicial ermine cherishes an ambition to don the Senatorial toga. State Senator Fisher, Mr. Elkin's friend and neighbor, was induced in that way to pull all his energy into the work and before much time had elapsed the matter had become so serious that it could not be checked. Meantime the friends of Penrose had been busy in another direction and discovered that nearly all of those who had participated in the iniquities and absorbed the loot were followers or at least supporters of Elkin.

BOTH ENDS AGAINST THE MIDDLE.

The Elkin plan was to nominate Senator Fisher, Chairman of the Commission, for State Treasurer and in the event of his election use the power and patronage of the office in his interest. It would have been a greet lever and the scheme very nearly succeeded. But Penrose "got on to the curves" in time and openly and emphatically pronounced against Fisher. At the same time the Senator's friends discerned that there was a vast amount of political capital to be drawn from a thorough exposure of the connection of Elkin's friends with the grafting operations and they threw additional energy into the work.

Congressman Cassell, of Marietta, who mulcted the State for nearly two millions of dollars for steel furniture and filing cases is simply a puppet under the control of former Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest of Lancaster. Huston, the architect, was an insurgent as late as 1899 and Sanderson the favored contractor was in the zenith of official favor during the administration of Governor William A. Stone. Inculpating all these "anti-machine," or at least anti-Penrose Republicans, and giving the personal friends of the Senator "clear bills of health" would easily be the finest kind of good politics for him.

Thus both ends working against the middle the investigation soon assumed a form which neither of the Republican factions dreamed of in the beginning. For awhile it looked as if there would be a complete exposure of the infamies of "The Hill until the shadow of that result admonished the leaders of both crowds of grave danger. Accordingly they got together, agreed on John O. Sheatz as a candidate for State Treasurer, and determined to let up insofar as that was possible, on the investigation. Sheatz would help Penrose, it was understood, but Elkin's friends, with one or two exceptions, would escape punishment.

TRYING TO WORK SCARLRT.

In pursuance of this understanding the inquiry dragged slowly to an uninteresting conclusion. Pennypacker was allowed to make his argument "in confession and avoidance," without the formality of taking an oath and though he "opened himself up wide" he was hardly cross-examined at all. He admitted that the iniquities had been brought to his attention almost immediately after the election of Mr. Berry in 1905 and that he had approved bills to an amount in excess of $3,000,000 between the time the information was given him and the date on which Mr. Berry was installed into the office. He didn't explain why in October, 1907, he had signed and issued a statement declaring ,that there had been no extravagance in the construction and furnishing of the capitol, however.

Coincident with this change in the purposes of the machine politicians, it may be worth while to take notice, rumors began eminating from the inner circles of the Republican machine that the leaders were thinking seriously of James Scarlet, the able and earnest lawyer who was conducting the investigation, as the most available candidate of that party for Governor, "next time." Of course they have no intention of nominating Scarlet, and equally of course the gossip neither fooled him nor diverted him from his duty to the State. But the most honest men are susceptible to flattery and even if Scarlet didn't believe the gossip which he must have heard, the fact that it was current might influence him to leniency.

In any event the character of the inquiry changed perceptibly toward the close of the public hearings and a great amount of time is being consumed in digesting the evidence. That doesn't necessarily imply turpitude or even delinquency, but it unquestionably promotes the chances of immunity for some of the grafters. Taken in connection with reports frequently heard, moreover, that one or two of the least important of the looters are to be prosecuted and the others, far more culpable, to escape absolutely, it borrows sinister significance and deserves the most careful scrutiny. The punishment of Huston who is more fool than knave and of Shumaker who is more stupid than criminal will not fulfill the requirements of justice if such deliberate offenders against official morals as Pennypacker are allowed to go free.

REASONS FOR THE TARDINESS.

The advantage of delay to both the political machine and the grafters is obvious. Time and tide wait for no man and the statute of limitations never stands still. Some of the crimes are already perilously close to the limit and a few months wasted in the preparation of indictments will guarantee immunity from prosecution. On the other hand such delay as would put the beginning of legal proceedings within a brief period of the election would afford the machine opportunity to make a pyrotechnic pretense of prosecuting the rascals before the event and give them a lovely "immun ty bath" afterward.

In fact this is believed to be the influencing cause of the tardiness on the part of the investigating commission. Several weeks will be consumed in the criminal trial of the offenders and by arraigning those who have been chosen for the sacrifice a short time before the election the party touters and stump orators will be able to "point with pride" to the vigor and relentlessness with which the machine brings its criminals to judgment. If the people are fooled, as they were in the State last fall and in Philadelphia in February, by the election of the Republican candidate for Treasurer, the prosecutions can be dropped immediately afterward, at least so far as the important criminals are concerned.

The way to prevent this result is to defeat the Republican candidate for Treasurer and elect his capable and determined antagonist, John G. Harman. The scheme is a criminal conspiracy and its success will restore the iniquities of the past as certain as day follows night. On the other hand the election of Mr. Harman will not only guarantee the punishment of those who have already offended but will put an end to similar corruption for years to come. Mr. Harman is a capable and courageous lawyer. With him in the office no special counsel will be needed by the State for he has the ability to take care of the interest of the people as well as the inclination.

G. D. H.

A Beautiful Flag.

Every American with real red blood in his veins loves our flag. But do you possess a good one? You can get a beautiful flag almost free if you will send a check for $3.50 to *The Philadelphia Press*. This will entitle you to *The Press* daily, except Sunday, for one year by mail, postage paid, and also a fine hand-sewed flag, size 3x5 feet, fast colors, fully guaranteed. This flag also is really worth the amount asked and then you get the great home newspaper of Philadelphia. Be a patriot! When you have a good flag you can demonstrate your patriotism at a time when "Old Glory" should be displayed. If your children are set a good example they will learn to love "Old Glory" like they should be taught. Today is the time to order. Send all orders to Circulation Department of *The Press*, or hand your order to the newsdealer or postmaster. 8-1-5t.

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